

GERMANY HAS NOT FELT FINAL STRAIN LI. GEORGE THINKS

When She Does, Will Know
The Binding Value Of
Real Freedom

RUSSIA MISSED IT

Enjoyment Of Liberty In
Peace Means Unity In
Time Of War

'LEAGUE OF KINGS'

Henderson Says Was Plan
Of Kaiser To Fight De-
mocratic Progress

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—Speaking at the Elstedd at Birkenhead, today, Mr. Lloyd George said that Germany has not yet felt the final strain of the war. When she did, she would realise the binding value of real freedom. If Russia had enjoyed more freedom in times of peace, she would have been more united in times of war, for unity of action was not the suppression of freedom, but its highest expression.

Domination's Attraction

The attraction of the Dominions for their mother country would continue to grow and would become deeper, more insistent and more compelling as the years rolled by. This was the great day of Empire. The world had never seen such powerful Empires confronting each other and rending the garment with the ferocity of their combat.

What would have happened to the liberty of nations but for the British Empire? When the war was over, humanity would recognise how much human liberty owed to the fact that the British Empire was no sham, but a reality.

Still Greater British Empire

When the end of the war came, the British Empire would be a greater reality than ever. Great Empires were necessary for protection, security and strength, but small nations were necessary for concentration and intensive effort. The British Empire was made up of four nations, but today they were one in purpose, action, hope, resolve and sacrifice and, please God, would soon be one in triumph.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at the Trade Union Congress, said that, now that Germany had made democracy and progress almost impossible in other countries, he had no doubt that the form of Government in Germany was a matter only for the German people after the war. Hence, he lamented that the division among British Labor prevented them telling the German Socialists that there would be no settlement of the war until the German Socialists had completely smashed those responsible for the war.

League of Kings

"I know without doubt that the Kaiser endeavored to form a League of Kings so that they might fight solidly against progressive democracy in civilized countries. That shows how nearly disastrous the present form of the German Government has been to democracy everywhere."

BRITISH AND BELGIANS IN EAST AFRICA UNITE

Germans Being Steadily Driven
On By Converging Advance
To South Of Kilimbero

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—An official despatch from the Belgian headquarters in East Africa reports: Before the converging advance of the Anglo-Belgian columns, the enemy have retired to the south bank of the Kilimbero. An enemy detachment in the region of the River Santo was attacked on August 24 and driven southward.

The British and Belgian columns have effected a junction at Trakara, on the northern bank of the Kilimbero.

New Swiss Minister To U.S. Is Busy Man



(Minister Hans Kuster)

The new Swiss Minister to the United States, succeeding Dr. Paul Ritter, who has been transferred to the newly created Swiss Legation at The Hague, is not a diplomat by training. He belongs to one of the most prominent and oldest families in Switzerland, and has travelled extensively in the interest of his family's business house.

Since the outbreak of the war the new Minister has occupied himself particularly with import and export questions. As vice-president of the Metal Syndicate he also acted as counselor on questions relating to the obtaining of raw materials for the industry.

Ex-Tsar's Entourage Implicated in Plot Against Revolution

Had Plenty Of Money, While
Plans Covered Large Area;
Trading On Riga

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 6.—It is officially stated that, besides the arrested Grand-Dukes, other members of the entourage of the ex-Tsar and certain Monarchist politicians were implicated in the plot against the Revolution, of which evidence has been traced not only in Petrograd, but also in Moscow, Kiev, Odessa and even Siberia. Large sums of money intended for the purpose have been discovered and arrests and searches for incriminating documents continue.

The Bourse Gazette says that the arrest of the Grand-Dukes Michael Alexandrovitch and Dimitri Pavlovitch was due to the fear of a popular rally in their favor, owing to the events at Riga, in a similar way as the disasters on the south-west front were the motive for the removal of the ex-Imperial Family to Tobolsk.

AUSTRALIAN TAX UPON PROFITS RAISES STORM

One Laborite Is Ejected From
House, Another Suspended;
Bill Is Passed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September 6.—The House of Representatives has passed the Profits Tax Bill, after a stormy debate, during which one member of the Labor Party was suspended and one ejected.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Sept. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 22

For U.S., Canada and Europe:—

Per C.M. s.s. China... Sept. 8
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Sept. 19
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador... Sept. 18
Per R.M.S. Em. of Japan Sept. 15

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 30

U-Boat Damage Lessening With All Ships, Britain's Losses In August Show

Total Sunk 106, Weekly Average 21.2, Against 30.6
In June and 44.6 In April; Cruiser-Submarines Soon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—The Times naval correspondent writes:—"Yesterday's shipping returns complete the August statistics and it is possible to compare the five weeks in August with the figures for April and June. The total losses of all vessels, including fishing-craft, for the five weeks in August were 106, giving a weekly average of 21.2, as against 30.6 for June and 44.6 for April."

"The August average is the lowest yet recorded in bigger ships. The total losses for the five weeks in August were 86, giving an average of 17.2. In June, the losses of big ships were 101, with an average of 20.2. In April, the losses of big ships were 132, with an average of 26.4."

In vessels under 1,600 tons, the total for the five weeks was 15, with an average of 3, whereas in June it was 29, with an average of 5.8 and in April 52, with an average of 10.4. With fishing-craft, the same result is recorded. The total number of losses is smaller and the average is lower."

In conversation with a representative of Reuter's Agency, a high British naval authority, speaking on the subject of submarine warfare, said that it must be remembered that Germany is staking everything

on her U-boat warfare and, therefore, signs of its intensification are not surprising. There are indications that larger submarines, approximating the cruiser type, are being turned out. However, Germany has no prospect of success within the time she is likely to have at her disposal, for with Germany there must be a time limit.

In combating submarines, we have been greatly and are being increasingly helped by the United States and Japan. With regard to offensive measures against submarines, naturally precise figures cannot be given, but the outlook is hopeful.

We are working at full speed in our defensive steps and in the near future, there is every prospect of our being able to neutralise our shipping losses."

Paris, September 6.—During the week ending the 2nd, 328 merchantmen arrived and 743 sailed from French ports. Three vessels over 1,600 tons were sunk and none under. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

Rome, September 5.—During the week ending the 3rd, 500 merchantmen arrived and 467 left Italian ports. Three steamers and one sailing vessel were sunk and one steamer unsuccessfully torpedoed during the same period.

Dr. Zwemer Guest Of Saturday Club Today

Will Talk On Egypt And Mesopotamia At Tiffin In
Carlton

The first Saturday Club tiffin of the season will be given at 12.30 today in the Carlton Club, with the Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer as the guest of the day. Dr. Zwemer will talk on "Egypt and Mesopotamia in the Light of the War." This tiffin will be given in conjunction with the American University Club.

Dr. Zwemer, who is one of the leading authorities on Mohammedanism, knows thoroughly both Egypt and Mesopotamia and the conditions prevailing there.

The Rev. W. Hopkyns Ross will be chairman of the meeting. Members will be permitted to bring guests.

PUBLIC SAFETY CABINET IS PROPOSAL IN FRANCE

Premier May Offer Socialists
Portfolios As Consequence
Of Fresh Crisis

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 6.—Several papers anticipate an immediate Cabinet crisis, which will probably reach a climax tomorrow. The Premier, M. Ribot, is expected to attempt the formation of a Cabinet of Public Safety in which portfolios will be offered to the Socialists, a Ministry of Mercantile Marine established and a program of shipbuilding brought in, providing the laying down of three times the tonnage of any normal year and including new yards and the use of docks in the Colonies.

Socialists Hold Lead In Petrograd Council

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, September 5.—The Municipal Council elections have resulted in the return of 73 Revolutionary Socialists, 69 Maximalists, 44 Constitutional Democrats and 12 representatives of miscellaneous parties.

M. Conty Leaves Peking; Will Be Here Tonight

M. Conty, the French Minister, who has left Peking to return to France, is expected to arrive at Shanghai by the evening train to-night, according to a telegraphic message received at the French Consulate.

Chicago Police Raid Seditious Factories

Arrest I. W. W. Secretary; De-
partment Of Justice Likely
To Start Prosecutions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, September 6.—The police have raided the pro-German organisations in Chicago and other cities from which a seditious propaganda has been issued under Socialist guise. The Secretary of the International Workers of the World has been arrested.

Washington, September 5.—The Department of Justice is inquiring into the seditious utterances of German-American newspapers and also pacifist and other societies and prosecutions are probable.

To Investigate I. W. W.

Washington, August 28.—The Council of National Defense has recommended that a special Federal committee be appointed to investigate the recent activities of the I. W. W., which seem to be directed to thwart the efforts of the country to mobilise industry so as to make its support in the war as effective as possible.

Seamen Will Insist U-Boat Commanders Punished After War

Will Take Action, Whatever Is
Done By Government, Says
Havelock Wilson

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

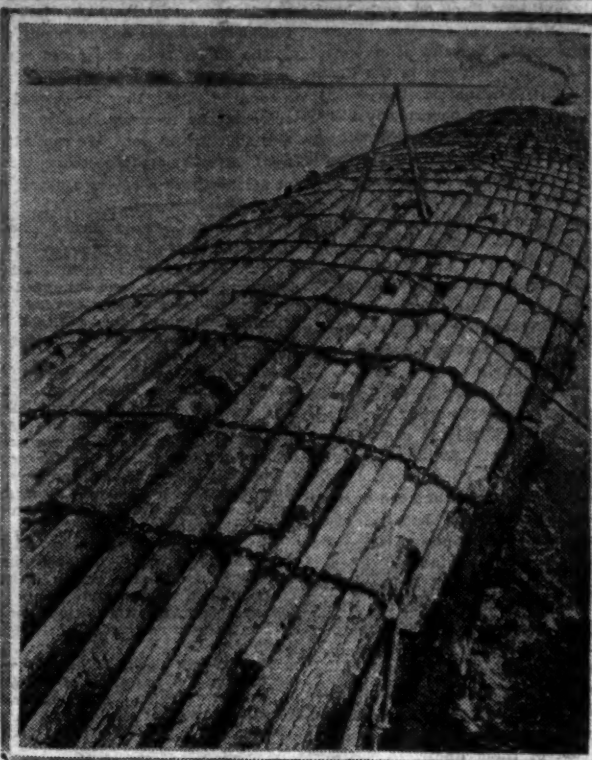
London, September 6.—The Trade Union Congress at Blackpool has unanimously passed a resolution emphatically protesting against the barbarous methods of the enemy's submarine commanders, which are calculated to destroy the high and noble traditions of the sea and also recording their high appreciation of the brave and gallant seamen of the British merchant service.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, said that British seamen had decided, at the end of the war, whatever the Government might do, to see that the Germans were punished for their foul deeds and every crime they committed in future would be included for that punishment. Seamen had a peculiar way of doing things, but they got there.

The Weather

Weather is likely to be cloudy and to continue to get cooler. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 78.1 and the minimum 75.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 88.0 and 75.8.

Army Lumber Sent by Sea To Camp In Huge Log Rafts



To alleviate the need for lumber long experienced at the Linda Vista cantonment, immense rafts of Oregon pine logs sent from a point on the Colombian River, Oregon, 1,000 miles from its mouth, have been floated down the Pacific Coast from San Pedro to San Diego, California. The lumber structures, for such they are, measure 300 feet long and 52 feet wide, and the current shipment totals

1,688 MORE AUSTRIANS ARE TAKEN PRISONERS

Italians Capture Important Posi-
tion Near Okroelo; Repulse
Many Raillies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 6.—The battle on the Julian front has been renewed with violence. We have captured an important position south-westward of Okroelo. The battle is raging north-eastward of Gorizia. Yesterday, we took 1,688 prisoners belonging to ten regiments.

The enemy attacked with violence between Castagnavizza and the sea. The enemy gained an initial success between Brestovizza Valley and the sea, but our counter-attack re-established our line and yielded 416 prisoners.

261 aeroplanes participated in the battle. Last night, our air-fleet effectively bombarded Pola and returned safely.

An official communique reports:—"The struggle north-eastward of Gorizia continues. Yesterday, we took 26 officers and more than 500 men prisoners."

"We repulsed repeated attacks southward of Brestovizza Valley, taking 200 prisoners. We destroyed some enemy posts on the Trentino front."

London, September 6.—The Austrian attack on Carso Plateau, which was quite foreseen, is apparently an attempt at a reaction, rather than a definite offensive operation and is designed to lessen the pressure north of Gorizia and to loosen the grip of the Italians around Mount Hermada.

Gompers Gives Pledge Labor Solidly Loyal

Government Is To Have Moral
And Material Support Of
Working Classes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Minneapolis, September 5.—Samuel Gompers, chairman of the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, presiding at a three-day Loyalty Conference, pledged the moral and material support of the working classes in the war against Germany and undertook to combat any propaganda tending to weaken the loyalty and devotion of the masses.

PETROGRAD SAFE FOR THE PRESENT SAYS STAFF CHIEF

Kaiser Cannot Spare Time
Or Material; Weather
Also Unfavorable

FLEET IN GULF

Riga Front Is Broken Over
36 Miles; Effort To Cut
Wenden Railway

7,620 PRISONERS

180 Guns, 300 Maxims
Among Booty; Retirement
Is Still Proceeding

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 6.—A German fleet has appeared in the Gulf of Riga. The Riga front has been broken on a width of thirty-six miles. The Germans energetically took the offensive all yesterday, especially north of Ikukul, in order to cut the Riga to Wenden Railway.

The Chief of the General Staff, Romanovsky, interviewed, said that he considered that no immediate danger threatens Petrograd, owing to the approaching unfavorable weather and the inability of the enemy to spare the necessary time and material.

Must Stop Panic First

The military authorities are unable to say what line the Russians will eventually draw. All depends on the possibility of stopping the panic of the elements in the rear of the army, which are again fleeing in disorder, while more valiant units are bearing the brunt of the enemy's attack alone. The combined Soldiers' and Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates have issued a stirring appeal to the army, referring to the recent disorders, exhorting it to have done with talk and warning those guilty of disorders that they will be treated without mercy as traitors and pointing out that the only road open is that leading forward.

Lieutenant Lebedeff, the acting Minister of Marine, has resigned, in order to form a Volunteer Corps in the interior. He is consulting with General Korniloff on the subject. M. Savinkoff, the Minister of War, will take charge of the Ministry of Marine.

In Rapid Retreat

London, September 6.—(By wireless).—The German official communique issued yesterday evening reported: The northern wing and center of the 12th Russian Army is rapidly retreating.

Later—"The Russians continue their hasty retreat. We have taken 7,620 prisoners, much booty, 180 guns and 300 machine-guns."

A Russian official communique reports:—"Continuing our retirement northward of the River Aa, we crossed the River Melupe, in the region of the Pskov road. We retired south-westward of Wenden."

"Operating eastward of Riga, we reached the line Klagenberg-Moretsberg-Kastran-Friedrichstadt."

CANTON'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IS SET UP

Sun Yat-sen Is Chief; Against
Peking But Unite In War
On Central Powers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 5.—Reuter's Agency learns that a Provisional Government has been established in Canton, pending the restoration of the Constitution, under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen and the new Government has declared war against Germany and Austria.

Allies Given Further \$200,000,000 by U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 5.—The United States Government today loaned Great Britain and France Gold \$100,000,000 each.

SWITZERLAND RATIFIES COMPACT WITH BERLIN

Germany To Give Coal, Iron And
Other Products In Return
For Cattle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Bern, September 5.—The agreement between Germany and Switzerland has been ratified. Germany will permit the export to Switzerland of 200,000 tons of coal and 10,000 tons of iron and steel every month and also chemical fertilisers, sugar, seed-corn, straw, benzine and zinc. Switzerland will pay £800,000 a month for the coal and will allow the export of 10,000 cattle.

Dr. Dillon Had Seen Kaiser-Tsar Treaty

Michaels Follows With Protest
Of German Peacefulness;
Blames Sazonoff

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 6.—Dr. Dillon, writing to the Daily Telegraph, confirms that the secret treaty between the Kaiser and the Tsar was signed. Furthermore, he declares that he actually read the document.

The German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, has issued a statement in which he maintains that certain revelations made at the trial of General Sukhomlinoff, the former Russian Minister of War, support Germany's contention that Germany is not responsible for the war. The revelations in question have not reached London.

Dr. Michaelis says that the Tsar cancelled the mobilisation of the Russian forces, but this order was thwarted, among others, by M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Michaelis asks who was behind these pro-war criminals.

"Aggressive plans against Germany had long been prepared by influential politicians in France, Britain and Russia, including General Sukhomlinoff and President Poincaré."

The German Chancellor quotes Reuter telegrams from Petrograd, between July 29 and 30, 1914, in an endeavor to show that British official influence there was in favor of war against Germany. He concludes by reiterating that Germany is determined to continue to fight, in loyal harmony between the Crown and people, for her holy rights and freedom of peaceful development.

ANOTHER ARREST MADE ON PASSPORT CHARGES

Second Chinese Printing House
Manager Accused Of Forg-
ing Official Document

Another Chinese was arrested yesterday in connection with the forged passport case involving Yeu Zung-tai, a well-to-do printing house manager, and three other Chinese and in which the name of the Austrian Kindler is mentioned.

The latest arrest is that of a man named Yang, also said to be manager of a printing establishment—the Chung Hwa Printing Co. of 2061 Sinza Road. The charge against him is forgery and counterfeiting of a document purporting to be a passport of the Norwegian Consulate some time between April 15 and June 30, 1916. He appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday together with the four men already under remand. He was represented by Mr. J. G. Priestwood. Messrs. J. E. Salmon and F. W. Hadley appeared for the other defendants and Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Kwan heard the case. Mr. K. E. Newman, for the prosecution, asked a remand for special hearing, which was granted. Mr. Priestwood asked bail for his client, suggesting \$500. Bail was set at \$10,000 cash, as in the case of Yeu and Lok Kieu-tai, a shopkeeper and one of the principal defendants. Sung Koh-chu, an office boy, and Teu Dau-tai, lift attendant said formerly to have been employed by Kindler, are remanded in custody.

IMPEACH NI SHIH-CHUNG

To dismiss Ni Shih-chung as Tsuchun of Anhui is the decision arrived at by the local Anhui residents at a meeting yesterday. They will elect representatives to go up to Peking and impeach the military head on the grounds that he caused the recent disturbance at Anking through the lack of discipline of his troops. Order has been restored in the Anhui capital, according to a message yesterday from Ni to the local Defence Commissioner, General Lu Yung-huan. Ni confirmed the murder of his relative, Li Liang-chen, commanding the mutinous troops and the looting of the shops in the city.

We will buy your KODAK
or sell you one in exchange

Burr 2 Broadway

Twice Drive Germans Back From California Plateau

French Have Four Batteries Dominating Enemy's Artillery In The Champagne; Haig Again Advances

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 6.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: After a violent bombardment, the enemy launched two attacks on California Plateau, which were repulsed. There has been a lively artillery duel on both banks of the Meuse.

The communique this afternoon reported:—Four batteries in the Champagne are dominating the enemy's artillery, which is particularly violent in the sector of Butte-du-Mesnil and Main-de-Massiges. We vigorously shelled the enemy's front lines, thus preventing any attack.

The enemy bombed Dunkirk, wounding some civilians. French aircrafts bombed an aerodrome, a railway station and many bivouacs.

The communique this evening reported: There has been reciprocal artillery activity at various points in the Champagne.

London, September 6.—Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: We drove back raiders eastward of Klein Zillebeke. Artillery fighting continues on the Ypres front.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed various places, including the hospital area, causing a few casualties. We brought down one raider.

Our aeroplanes and balloons co-operated with our artillery the whole day long yesterday, despite vigorous attacks and secured a record number of photographs, many of which were taken at great distances behind the German line. Enemy aeroplanes showed no inclination to fight, except well east of their line.

We brought down five and drove down nine. Seven of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: Patrol encounters occurred eastward of Fleurbaix and south-

eastward of St. Julien. The enemy's air-craft bombed three hospitals on Tuesday night.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: Heavy rain has been falling today. We slightly advanced our posts south-westward of Lens and repulsed a counter-attack, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy.

The enemy twice attempted a raid eastward of Arrmentieres. At the second attempt, they succeeded in entering our trenches, but were immediately driven out. We carried out local attacks against some strong points northward of Frezenberg and made some progress.

The enemy heavily shelled Arrmentieres the whole day long. Hostile air-raids on Tuesday night killed 37 German prisoners and wounded 43. On several occasions yesterday, the enemy interrupted the work of our artillery aeroplanes and also attacked our long-distance raiders.

We dropped eight bombs on the railway-sidings at Ghent, five on the sheds at Mauseghe, fifty-four on billets at Douai, thirty-eight on the aerodromes at Cambrai, ten on the aerodromes at Courtrai, eight on the aerodrome at Lille and eighty-nine on other targets. We brought down five and drove down five enemy machines. Three of ours are missing.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: "Attacks made by the British in the region of the Ypres to Poelcapelle and Ypres to Zonnebeke roads and an attack made by the French northward of Rheims failed."

"We brought down 14 airmen and one balloon. On the night of the 4th, we raided London, Southend and Margate. One of our machines is missing."

RAID ON VENICE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, September 6.—Austrian aviators again raided Venice last night, but there were no casualties and no damage was done.

5 Of 9 V.C. Heroes Killed Before Award

Lieut. Colyer-Ferguson, With Six
Men Only, Captured And Held
Important Position

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 6.—Very stirring stories of bravery are related today in the Gazette, which announces that nine new Victoria Crosses have been conferred by the King. Five of the recipients are dead.

The most remarkable achievement is that of Second Lieutenant Thomas Colyer-Ferguson, of the Northampton Regiment. The tactical situation having developed contrary to expectations, it was impossible for his Company to adhere to the original plan of deployment and owing to the difficulties of the ground and the enemy's wire, he found himself left with a Sergeant and five men only.

Nevertheless, he carried out the attack, captured the enemy's trench and disposed of the garrison, after which the party successfully resisted a heavy counter-attack made by the enemy. Then, assisted by an orderly only, Second Lieutenant Colyer-Ferguson attacked and captured an enemy machine-gun and turned it against his assailants, killing many and driving many others into the hands of some adjoining British troops.

Later, assisted only by the Sergeant, he again attacked and captured a second enemy machine-gun. He was then joined by the other portions of his Company and so was able to consolidate the position.

His conduct throughout forms an amazing record of dash, gallantry and skill, for which no reward can be too great, in view of the importance of the position won. This gallant officer shortly afterwards was killed by a sniper.

Spanish Attorney Is Reprimanded by Court

Mr. Reyes Explains 'Ad.' Giving
Name Suggesting 'Ellis And
Hays' Firm

The Spanish attorney, Mr. Reyes, against whom Mr. John Hays asked an injunction to restrain certain newspaper advertising a few days ago, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Kwan to give an explanation.

Mr. Hays' complaint was that an advertisement inserted in the Sin-wan-pao recently regarding an interpreter from Mr. Reyes' office included a firm name suggesting that of Ellis and Hays. Mr. Hays, addressing the court yesterday, maintained that the advertisement was an infringement of the long name of his firm and prejudicial to its reputation among the Chinese.

Mr. Reyes told the court that the advertisement was inserted by his interpreter, King, and he understood it referred to the interpreter. It was certainly not his own.

The Assessor said that the advertisement was an indirect method of bringing Mr. Reyes' name before the public and that he took a strong view of the matter. He assumed that Mr. Reyes put himself to a large extent in the hands of his Chinese staff in these matters but the attorney would have to take his staff under control or he might find himself in serious trouble.

Constitution Adopted By Canton Parliament

(From The Chinese Press)

Thirteen articles of the constitution of the Military Government set up in Canton were discussed and passed by the extraordinary session of the Parliament in Canton, consisting of 78 members of the dissolved parliament. The articles were read by Wu Ching-lien, Speaker of the House, amended and then passed.

The articles are:
1. The Republic of China organizes the Military Government of the Republic of China in order to suppress the rebels and restore the Provisional Constitution.

2. The Military Government shall have one Generalissimo and three Field Marshals, who are to be elected by the extraordinary session of Parliament.

3. Before the complete restoration of the Provisional Constitution, the executive powers of the Republic of China shall be vested in the Generalissimo.

4. The Generalissimo shall represent the Republic of China in foreign intercourse.

5. When the Generalissimo, for any cause, is unable to exercise his powers and functions, the senior Field Marshal shall act in his stead.

6. The Field Marshals shall consult and assist the Generalissimo and shall be able to hold other offices concurrently.

7. The Military Government shall have the following Ministries: (a) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (b) Ministry of Interior, (c) Ministry of Finance, (d) Ministry of War, (e) Ministry of Navy and (f) Ministry of Communications.

8. Each Ministry shall have one Minister, who is to be elected by the extraordinary session of Parliament and confirmed by the Generalissimo.

9. The Ministers shall assist the Generalissimo in executing the affairs of the Administration.

10. The organization of the office of the Generalissimo and that of the Ministries shall be effected by law.

11. The Military Government shall have a certain number of Tsuchus, who will be the Tsuchus of the several provinces who endorse the Military Government and have declared, with the entire military forces of their provinces, their independence from the unlawful government.

12. This constitution shall be completely suspended as soon as the

Provisional Constitution and the National Legislature are restored.
13. This constitution shall be in effect from the day of its declaration.

The Diplomatic Corps decided at a meeting Wednesday to allow Chinese troops to be stationed within 20 li from the Tientsin Settlements and to enter the territory whenever necessary. The Taku Forts will be rebuilt immediately. The Japanese minister has received instructions from his government, sanctioning all the proposals made by the Corps on the tariff, the Boxer indemnity and troops in Tientsin.

A ban has been placed on game shooting by foreigners in the interior by order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry will not be responsible for lives and property of foreigners lost during a shooting tour.

A vein of copper twenty li long has been discovered at Lungchuanman, west of Peking. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has sent deputies to make a further survey of the mine.

Professor Nagao Ariga, the Japanese Adviser on constitutional questions, arrived at Peking Thursday. The Chinese Minister to Tokio, Chang Chung-hsian, informs the Peking government that Japan is prepared to welcome Tsao Ju-ling, the Communications minister, if he is sent over as a special envoy.

Fu Liang-tao, the new Hunan Tsuchun, reports that troops at Hunan are apparently preparing for opposition against him and those in Yunnan and Kwangsi have been mobilized to assist them. He has decided to remain in Hupeh and asks for instructions from the government. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was called by Premier Tuan upon receipt of Fu's report and the Minister decided to order Fu to proceed to Yochow as originally planned and to resist to armed force if necessary. The resignation of the Hunan Civil Governor, Tai Yen-kai, was accepted.

Three were killed and several wounded when the boiler of the s.s. Hung Fu exploded Wednesday afternoon at Wuhu. The ship is the property of the Yangtze Navigation Company, an Italian concern.

The Peking-Pengtien Line has resumed traffic upon the completion of repairs on the tracks damaged by the Yungting River flood.

The Cabinet has decided to establish the offices of Education Commissioners and Industrial Supervisors in the provinces.

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HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSES FOR RENT

Central District Property For Sale

LAND—

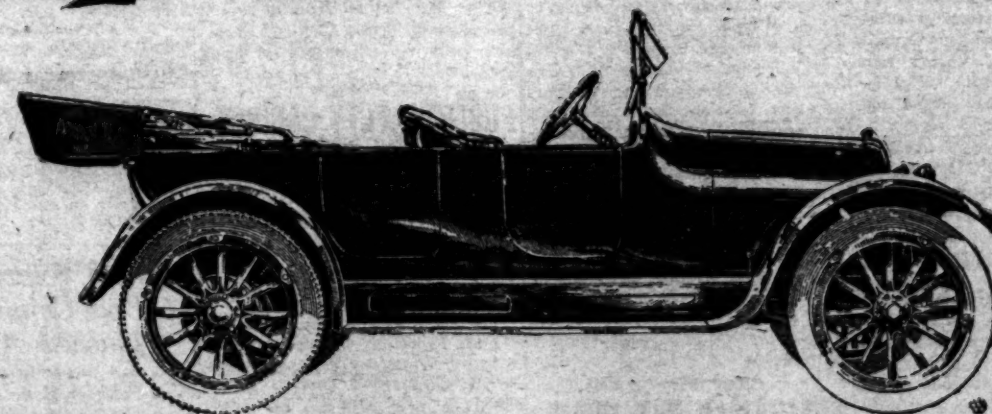
We have for sale lots of land
suitable for residences, factories
or mills.

For particulars apply to

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road.

Overland
MODEL 75 B



5-Seater Touring Car

2-Seater Roadster

25 Miles Per Gallon—

Here is a light, powerful, economical car that offers you every worth-while advantage found in the highest priced cars. Its low price includes complete equipment.

The new series Model 75 B Overland is superior to any other car in its price class both in appearance and performance.

It excels in power—makes hills seem almost like level roads.

In looks—the body is finished in a beautiful black.

In economy—what other car of its size and power will average from 20 to 25 miles on a gallon of petrol?

In comfort—the seats are deep, soft and roomy. The rear springs are of the famous shock-absorbing cantilever type. The tyres are 4 inch.

What's more—this Overland is completely equipped. Not a thing to buy extra. You get the finest Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting system, Tillotson carburetor, magnetic speedometer, one-man hood, demountable rims and practically every other accessory found on the highest priced cars.

Come in and see this new Overland today. Compare it with other cars selling at its price and judge for yourself which offers the most for the money.

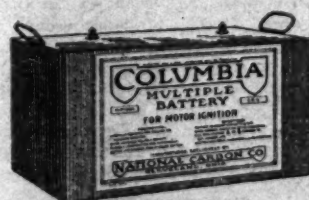
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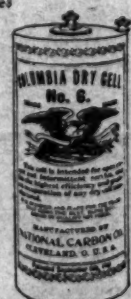
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Kaiser Wouldn't Meet Gerard Because U. S. Sold Munitions

For Same Reason, American Army Officers Were Insulted
On Visits To Various German Fronts

By James W. Gerard

American Ambassador to the German Imperial Court, July 28, 1913, to February 4, 1917.

The Kaiser left Berlin on August 16 for the front. I wrote to his master of the household, saying that I wished an opportunity to be at the railway station to say good-by to the Emperor, but was put off on various excuses. Thereafter the Emperor virtually abandoned Berlin and lived either in Silesia, at Pless or some place near the western front.

At first, following the precedent of the War of 1870, the more important members of the Government followed the Kaiser to the front; even the Chancellor and the Minister of Foreign Affairs abandoned their offices in Berlin. Not long afterward, when it became apparent that the war must be carried on several fronts and that it was not going to be the matter of a few weeks which the Germans had first supposed, these officials returned to their offices in Berlin. In the meantime, however, much confusion had been caused by this rather ridiculous effort to follow the customs of the War of 1870.

When Von Jagow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was absent at the Grand General Headquarters the diplomats remaining behind conducted their negotiations with Zimmermann, who in turn had to transmit everything to the Great General Headquarters. Rumor Socialists Were Shot

In August there were apparently rumors afloat in countries outside of Germany that prominent Socialists at the outbreak of the war had been shot. The State Department cabled me to find out whether there was any truth in these rumors, with particular reference to Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Liebknecht is a lawyer practicing in Berlin, and so I telephoned him asking him to come and see me. He did so, and, of course, by his presence verified the fact that he had not been executed. He told me that the rumors as to the treatment of the Socialists were entirely unfounded and said that he had no objection to my cabling a statement that the Socialists were opposed to issuing the war in Germany and had confidence in the German army and the cause of the German people.

Many persons confuse Liebknecht with his father, now dead. Liebknecht, the son, is a man of perhaps forty-three years, with dark, bushy hair and mustache and wears eyeglasses; a man of medium height and not at all of strong build. In the numerous interruptions made by him during the debates in the Reichstag during the first year of the war his voice sounded high and shrill. Of course, any one who defies the heavy hand of autocracy must suffer from nervousness. We all knew that sooner or later autocracy would "get" Liebknecht, and it is opportunity came when he appeared in citizens' clothes at an attempted mass-meeting at the Potsdamerplatz.

For the offense of appearing out of uniform after being called and mobilized and for alleged incitement of the people he was sentenced for a long term of imprisonment.

Liebknecht Fallen Leader

One cannot but admire his courage. I believe that he earns his living by the practice of law before one of the minor courts. It is hard to say just what role he will play in the future. It is probable, when the Socialists settle down after the war and think things over, that they will consider the leadership of Scheidemann has been too conservative, that he submitted too readily to the powers of autocracy and too easily abandoned the program of the Socialists. In that case, Liebknecht, perhaps, will be made leader of the Socialists, and it is within the bounds of probability that Scheidemann and certain of his party may become Liberals rather than Socialists.

The rush of getting the American out of Germany was over in the autumn of 1914. The care of the British civilians was on a business basis, and there were comparatively few camps, of prisoners, of war. Absolutely tired by working every day until 12 at night, I went to Munich for a two weeks' rest.

Blockade On England

Germany announced on February 4, 1916, that on the coming February 18 the blockade of England through submarines would commence.

Some very peculiar and mysterious negotiations thereafter ensued. An American, who was very intimate with the members of the general staff, came to me about February 8, with a statement that Germany desired peace and was ready to open negotiations to that end. It was, however, to be made a condition of these peace negotiations that this particular American should go to Paris and Petrograd and inform the governments there of the overwhelming strength of the German armies and of their positions, which knowledge, it was said, he had obtained by personally visiting both the fronts. It was further intimated that Von Tirpitz himself was anxious that peace should be concluded, possibly because of his fear that the proposed blockade would not be successful.

Of course, I informed the State Department of these mysterious maneuvers.

I was taken by back stairways to a meeting with Von Tirpitz at night in the rooms in the Navy Department. When I was alone with Von Tirpitz, however, he had nothing definite to say or to offer; if there was any opportunity at that time to make peace nothing came of it. It looked somewhat to me as if the whole idea had been to get this American to go to Paris and Petrograd, certify from his personal observation to the strength of the German armies and positions, and thereby to assist in enticing one or both of these countries to desert the Allied cause. All of this took place about ten days before the eighteenth of February, the time named for the announcement of the blockade of England.

Von Tirpitz On Medals

Medals were struck having the head of Tirpitz on one side and on

the other the words "Gott strafe England," and a picture of a sort of Neptune rising from the sea to blockade the distant English coast.

The Ambassador is supposed to have to right to demand an audience with the Kaiser at any time, and as there were matters connected with the treatment of prisoners as well as this coming submarine warfare which I wished to take up with him, I had on various occasions asked for an audience with him; on each occasion my request had been refused on some excuse or other, and I was not even permitted to go to the railway station to bid him good-by on one occasion when he left for the front.

When our military attaché, Major Langhorne, left in March, 1915, he had a farewell audience with the Kaiser, and I then asked him to say to the Kaiser that I had not seen him for so long a time that I had forgotten what he looked like. Langhorne reported to me that he had given this message to the Kaiser and that the Kaiser said, "I have nothing against Mr. Gerard personally, but I will not see the Ambassador of a country which furnishes arms and ammunition to the enemies of Germany."

Before the departure of Langhorne I had succeeded in getting Germany to agree that six American army officers might visit Germany as military observers. When they arrived I presented them at the Foreign Office, etc., and they were taken on trips to the east and west fronts.

They were not allowed to see much and their request to be attached to a particular unit was refused. Nearly everywhere they were subject to insulting remarks or treatment because of the shipment of munitions of war to the Allies from America, and finally, after they had been subjected to deliberate insults at the hands of several German generals, Mackensen particularly distinguishing himself, the United States Government withdrew them from Germany.

General Kuhn Sees Fronts

Colonel (now General) Kuhn, however, who was of these observers, was appointed military attaché in place of Major Langhorne. Speaking German fluently and acting with great tact, he managed for a long time to keep sufficiently in the good graces of the Germans to be allowed to see something of the operations of the various fronts. There came a period, in 1916, when he was no longer invited to go on the various excursions made by the foreign military attachés, and finally Major Nicolai, the general intelligence officer of the Great General Headquarters, sent for him early in the autumn of 1916 and informed him that he could no longer go to any of the fronts. Colonel Kuhn answered that he was aware of this already. Major Nicolai said that he gave him this information by direct order of General Ludendorff, that General Ludendorff had stated that he did not believe America could do more damage to Germany than she had done if the two countries were actually at war and that he considered America and Germany virtually were already engaged in hostilities. On this being reported to Washington, Colonel Kuhn was quite naturally recalled.

I cannot praise too highly the patience and tact shown by Colonel Kuhn in dealing with the Germans. Although accused in the German newspapers of being a spy and otherwise attacked, he kept his temper and observed all that he could for the benefit of his own country. As

'Sand Shoes' For Desert Troops



SAND SHOES

"Dog cages," the Australian soldiers in Egypt and Mesopotamia call these queer-looking contrivances. As a matter of fact, they are merely samples of wire "sand-shoes"—as differentiated from snow-shoes—to aid the forces under General

Maude and other British commanders in the negotiation of the deserts in that part of the world. The men laughed at them at first, but after they had sank ankle-deep in sand for a few miles they were glad to don the "sand-shoes" and save their strength.

he had had an opportunity to observe the Russo-Japanese war, his experiences at that time, coupled with his experiences in Germany, made him perhaps our greatest American expert in modern war.

It was with the greatest pleasure that I heard from Secretary Baker that I had determined to promote Colonel Kuhn to the rank of general and make him head of our War College, where his teachings—will prove of the greatest value to the armies of the United States.

Colonel House On Visit

Colonel House and his wife arrived to pay us a visit, on March 19, 1915, and remained until the twenty-eighth. During this period the Colonel met all the principal members of the German government and many men of influence and prominence in the world of affairs, such as Herr von Gwinn, head of the Deutsche Bank, and Dr. Walter Rathenau, who succeeded his father as head of the General Electric Company and hundreds of other corporations. The Colonel dined at the house of Dr. Solf, the Colonial minister, and lunched with Von Gwinner.

In April negotiations were continued about the sinking of the William P. Frye, an American boat loaded with food and destined for Ireland. The American Government, on behalf of the owners of the William P. Frye, claimed damages for the boat. Nothing was said about the cargo, but the German answer it was stated that the cargo of the William P. Frye, consisting of food-stuffs destined for an armed port of the enemy and therefore presumed to be destined for the armed forces of the enemy, was, because of this, contraband.

I spoke to Von Jagow about this and told him that I thought possibly it would seem to amount to a German justification of the British blockade of Germany. He said that this note had been drawn by Director Krieger, who was an expert on international law, and that he would not interfere with Krieger's work. Of course, as a matter of fact, all food-stuffs shipped to Germany would have to be landed at some armed port, and, therefore, according to the contentions of Germany, these would be supposed to be destined to the armed forces of the enemy and become contraband of war.

PEACE SOON, BELIEF IN PARIS CIRCLES

Submarines Falling, Germany
Groping In Darkness For
Dagger To Keep Up Fight

New York, August 28.—A Paris despatch reports that the belief is gaining ground among well informed circles there that the great war raging throughout Europe will come to an end before long, with a result favorable to the Allies. The observation, which is receiving much attention, has mainly originated in the warm reception accorded by the belligerent countries to the peace proposal of Pope Benedict, and the fact that Germany has received a fatal blow from the Allies.

French Breakdown Only Hope

It is generally observed in France that Germany has been maintaining the war up to the present in the vain hope that France would be eventually reduced to a deplorable position, and in such eventuality, Germany would be able to turn the situation in her favor, scoring a final victory. With this vain expectation in view, Germany has been publishing false reports as to the results of the submarine warfare, thereby deceiving the German public into maintaining their support, and their faith in the Government. But the outcome of the war so far has been quite the reverse, and the prospects of Germany are quite gloomy, with no glimpse of hope for future success. While there remained room for entertaining expectations that France would be defeated, Germany has a

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The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."
WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my two baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."
S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children."
NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."
R. E. ECKLUND, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."
J. S. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City

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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World **GOSSIP**

GUNNERS CLASH WITH SHANGHAI TODAY, 3.30

Scott To Twirl For Sailors, With Tinkham Doing Landmen's Pitching

The Shanghai baseball players will cross bats this afternoon with the reconstructed U. S. gunboats' nine and the indications are for a close contest.

Scott, speed merchant who tamed the handbubbers on a number of occasions during the forepart of the season, will be on the mound for the sailors. Tinkham is slated to furnish the opposition hurling.

Game called at 3.30.

Lawn Bowls

S. L. B. C. Match

A match between members of the S.V.C. in the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club and the Rest of the Club will be played at 4 o'clock this afternoon and the teams will be:

The Rest	The Rest
Volunteers	Volunteers
Rink No. 1	Rink No. 1
J. J. Sheridan (skip)	J. C. Thomson (skip)
D. Macdonald	A. W. McCullum
T. E. Trueman	T. Harbottle
F. L. Marshall	R. S. Simmons
Rink No. 2	Rink No. 2
C. M. Bain (skip)	J. T. Disselhoff (skip)
J. Park	E. L. Hunter
E. Payne	A. W. Dewhurst
W. Dutton	F. A. Sampson
Rink No. 3	Rink No. 3
J. C. Macdonald (skip)	F. Large (skip)
S. Hammond	J. Frost
O. Blackburn	D. MacGregor
F. C. Banham	J. Valentine
Rink No. 4	Rink No. 4
G. L. Campbell (skip)	L. Evans (skip)
J. Scofield	J. D. Gains
G. R. Wingrove	D. Mennie
G. Dunlop	D. M. Graham
S. L. B. C. v. S. R. C.	

This match will be played on the S.L.B.C. rinks at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

S.L.B.C. Team:
L. Evans (capt.), J. J. Sheridan, J. D. Gains and F. L. Marshall.

S.R.C. Team:
J. C. Macdonald (capt.), C. M. Bain, F. A. Sampson and G. Dunlop.

G. L. Campbell (skip), G. H. Phillips, R. Simmons and F. Large.

J. T. Disselhoff (skip), E. L. Hunter, W. Dutton and F. C. Banham.

Interport Match.
The Shanghai lawn bowlers who will play in the interport match against Hankow next week left for that port last night. They are Messrs. H. J. Bowerman, A. A. Malcolm, Albert Taylor and Arch. Taylor.

Mr. J. Burnside, Captain of the team, left for Hankow several days ago to make arrangements for the match. Those arrangements are given by the Central China Post as follows:

The interport match will be played on the Race Course Lawn Bowls ground on Tuesday, the game commencing at 4 p.m. the selected teams being as follows:

Shanghai	Hankow
Albert Taylor	J. Munro
R. J. Bowerman	S. Godwin
A. A. Malcolm	A. Croble
J. Burnside	W. Laidlaw

(skip) (skip)

Following the interport match, a series of games as far as practicable has been arranged between a Shanghai team and a team representing each of the local Clubs, the teams being:

Wednesday, September 12
Shanghai, Hankow Golf Club.

Arch. Taylor, A. Burnett
Albert Taylor, J. Brown
R. J. Bowerman, A. Croble
A. A. Malcolm, J. Paul

(skip) (skip)

Thursday, September 13
Shanghai, French Club.

Albert Taylor, T. J. Rowlands
C. Thomson, T. E. Dunne
Arch. Taylor, J. Munro
R. J. Bowerman, S. Godwin

(skip) (skip)

Friday, September 14
Shanghai, Hankow Club.

A. A. Malcolm, W. Reid
Frank Jones, A. McGregor
Arch. Taylor, A. W. Watt
Albert Taylor, W. Laidlaw

(skip) (skip)

Saturday, September 15
Shanghai, Hankow Race Club.

E. J. Bowerman, H. Ling
A. A. Malcolm, Capt. Jackson
Albert Taylor, G. Miller
Arch. Taylor, R. Haynes

(skip) (skip)

Should the stay of the Shanghai team permit, a "Pairs" game will be arranged to take place on Sunday, it being possible for the Shanghai team to nominate two players to represent unofficially each of the Lawn Bowls Clubs of Shanghai, the teams being:

Shanghai Recreation Club, Hankow Golf Club.

Frank Jones, J. W. Breen.
A. Thompson, J. Paul.

Shanghai Junior Golf Club, French Club.

R. J. Bowerman, J. Munro.
Arch. Taylor, S. Godwin.

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, Hankow Race Club.

Albert Taylor, W. J. Reid.
A. N. Other, A. W. Watt.

Yangtsepoow Lawn Bowls Club, Club.

J. Burnside, H. Ling.
A. A. Malcolm, R. Haynes.

(skip) (skip)

ROWING CLUB'S GALA IS POPULAR EVENT

Large Crowd Of Aquatic Sports Enthusiasts Sees First Night's Program

The Rowing Club bath building never looked better than last evening, on the occasion of the twelfth Annual Swimming Gala and Aquatic Sports held under the auspices of the club.

A profusion of electric bulbs encased in Chinese lanterns was strung along either side while numerous powerful electric lamps had been fitted up, in addition to the ordinary lighting arrangements of the building, and the effect was brilliant in the extreme, the light being agreeably tempered by inverted shades. A plentiful array of flags and bunting lent a pleasing touch of color to the decorations, and quite one of the most effective strokes in the scheme was the tasteful addition of bamboo foliage obscuring the beams across the tank, these latter being draped in red.

The water looked beautifully cool and inviting with the numerous lights and overhanging branches of the willow trees, clear surface, though, thanks to the cool evening and the many ceiling fans installed for their comfort, the spectators had not as good grounds for envying the swimmers as was often the case at other galas. The members and the general public have every reason to congratulate the hard-working committee of the bath and their willing assistants, notably Messrs. W. J. Gande, C. V. Jensen, N. G. Beale and W. E. Sauer, who have so successfully started off one of the very best swimming functions ever organized by the Rowing Club.

The seating accommodation, restricted as it is, was taxed to its limits, and those who intend being present at the concluding night of the gala are recommended to be in their seats this evening by 9.10 at latest, as the first event, the classic Obstacle Race, will be gotten under way at 9.15 sharp.

The interval for refreshment was made good use of, while the string band was greatly appreciated.

The following are the detailed results:

One Length Handicap (Final)
W. M. S. Brand 4 Secs. 1
A. P. Goldman 4 Secs. 2
K. Mansfield 4 Secs. 3
Time 19 1/2 Secs.

Life-Saving Race (Two Lengths)
Competitors drawn in pairs, each acting as rescuer for one length and rescued for one length. All dressed in slips, costume, boots, trousers, shirt (or singlet) jacket and hat.

Fourth method of Royal Life-Saving Society used.

1. K. H. Gardner and E. T. Nash. 2. W. M. S. Brand and B. G. Wilson. Time 1m. 19s.

Club Championship
100 yards. (Previous to 1914, 95 yards.)

E. A. Brodie 1
A. P. Goldman 2
K. Mansfield 3
Time 69 Secs.

Previous Winners:

1905 R. W. MacCabe 1
1906 R. W. MacCabe 2
1907 R. W. MacCabe 3
1908 C. W. O. Mayne 4
1909 R. W. MacCabe 5
1910 D. H. Cooke 6
1911 D. E. M. Drummond 7
1912 D. E. M. Drummond 8
1913 E. V. Petherstonhaugh 9
1914 E. V. Petherstonhaugh 10
1915 E. J. Brown 11
1916 E. A. Brodie 12

Ladies' and Boys' Diving
(One Dive each from 2nd, 4th and 6th Steps).

C. Brown 1
L. Goldman 2
J. Brown 3

The judges had great difficulty in coming to a decision.

Two Lengths Club Handicap (Final)
D. Campbell 9 Secs. 1
P. S. Ward 8 Secs. 2
L. Bertie 7 Secs. 3
Time 48 Secs.

220 Yards Shanghai Championship
E. A. Brodie (S.R.C.) 1
R. F. Meares (S.L.S.C.) 2
R. J. Tiffin (S.R.C.) 3
Time 2m. 51s.

A magnificent race for second place.

Previous Winners:

1909 R. W. MacCabe 1
1910 R. W. MacCabe 2
1911 D. E. M. Drummond 3
1912 T. Logan 4
1913 R. Bertie 5
1914 R. A. Berthet 6
1915 J. R. Allan 7
1916 E. A. Brodie 8

Long Plunge
(Shanghai Championship).

R. W. MacCabe, (S.R.C.) 1
J. MacGregor (S.L.S.C.) 2

W. F. Hamilton (S.L.S.C.) 3
W. M. S. Brand, (S.R.C.) 4
Distance 87' 5".

It is remarkable that MacCabe, McGregor and Hamilton all beat their best previous performances, viz., MacCabe, 67' 5", against 64' 4"; McGregor, 65' 5", against 63' 5"; Hamilton, 69' 6", against 59' 5". This is a new Shanghai record.

Interport Records

Hk. 1909 1 F. M. R. Pereira 57' 8"
2 R. C. W. Mitchell, 57' 2"
Sh. 1910 1 A. S. Ellis 54' 8"
2 P. Fowler 46' 1"

Hk. 1912 1 M. A. R. Souza 61' 2"
2 R. C. W. Mitchell, 60' 2"
Sh. 1913 1 A. Koplin 55' 7"
2 D. H. Cooke 53' 5"

China's Best Before
S.R.C. 1913 R. W. MacCabe 64' 4"

Far Eastern Olympic Games
May 1915 1 R. W. MacCabe, 63' 2"
2 W. A. Sabin 62' 4"
3 W. F. Hamilton 58' 8"

Two Lengths Boy Members Handicap (Final)

J. Brown 1
C. Brown 2
C. Thomson 3
Time 49 3/5 Secs.

Springboard Diving
Points for this event, in conjunction with Event 6 on Second Day, to count for the Holloway Challenge Cup.

Three Running dives, and one Swallow Dive.

E. A. Brodie
A. P. Goldman
A. E. Donald

Event II—A Mixed Team Race

Four teams, five a side, each to swim one length. Won by Miss Brown's team, composed of 1—C. Brown, 2—Miss Brown, 3—P. S. Ward, 4—B. G. Wilson, 5—A. P. Goldman.

Time 1.48.4/5.

Water Polo, Jiangdaws 3, S. R. C. 5.
Jiangdaws—P. C. Mansfield, D. Campbell, W. J. Gande, H. N. Olsen, I. D. Macdonald, E. A. Brodie, L. Bertie.

S. R. C.—H. D. Rodger, F. S. Ward, N. G. Beale, R. W. MacCabe, J. Harvey, K. H. Gardner, E. G. Barnes.

Referee: Mr. D. H. Cooke
Timekeeper: Mr. H. P. B. Jones
Goal Scorers: Messrs. L. A. Chilli and T. R. Macdonald.

Goals scored by MacCabe, Ward and Rodger for the Club and Olsen (2) and Bertie for the Jiangdaws.

The program for this evening is: 1—Obstacle Race.

2—Team Race, S.R.C. v. S.L.S.C.

3—Long Plunge Handicap.

4—One Length Boy Subscribers' Race, Heats.

5—440 Yards Shanghai Championship.

6—One Length Ladies' Race.

7—Graceful Diving.

8—Blindfold Race, Shanghai Wounded Sweepstake, Two Lengths.

9—Two Lengths Breast Stroke Handicap.

10—220 Yards Handicap, Final.

11—Boy Subscribers' Race, Final.

12—Pillow Fight Competition.

13—Water Polo, S.R.C. v. S.L.S.C.

At the conclusion of this Program Mrs. T. E. Trueman will distribute the prizes.

Cricket

S.C.C. v. Mr. Cooper's XI

The S.C.C. Team, which will play Mr. Cooper's XI on the S.C.C. ground at 2.30 this afternoon will be as follows:—Dr. Campbell, C. S. Chee, T. Am S. J. Dees, E. G. B. Lower, H. Middleton, Dr. H. H. Morris, E. G. Norman, E. W. Stagg, W. C. D. Turner (Capt.), C. C. Whitehead, and H. Webb.

Reserves: C. E. M. Thomson, A. H. Leslie, and E. G. Barnes.

'A' Co. v. Public School

'A' Company, S.V.C., will play a match against the Public School Old Boys on the Race Course at 2.30 today.

The Volunteers will be represented by:—Capt. Billings, Lieut. Monk, L. Correll, Cooke, Ptes. Clifford, Cameron, Milner, Kilby, Lansley, Anderson, Macdonald and Vine. Reserve, J. E. Wilson.

Public School Old Boys:—E. G. Barnes, E. J. Cooke, J. J. Ellis, C. Fuxman, A. H. Leslie, G. Madar, F. Ollendessen, T. Pearson, J. Pearson, B. Shirazee and A. V. White. Reserve, C. Madar.

Tennis

S.C.C. v. Public School O.B.

This match will be played to-morrow afternoon, at 4.30 on the S.C.C. courts. Best of 5 sets.

S.C.C. Team:—H. Middleton and L. R. Wheen, E. G. Norman and H. Webb, C. D. Field and J. A. T. Thomas, Dr. A. Moore and E. W. H. Carpenter, C. S. Cheetham and D. Cooke.

ALL BELLIGERENTS USE BIGGER AIRCRAFT NOW

Defence Guns Similarly Enlarged: 'Air Barrages' Have Become Fashionable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—During the past week, aerial warfare has made significant developments. Recent features have been the heavier machines belonging to air armies, with a corresponding increase in the number and size of the bombs carried. For example, the enemy bombed our hospitals with missiles containing over 250 lbs. of high explosive.

A number of duels by moonlight have occurred and our own planes recently have been flying at night-time almost as numerous as during the day. Anti-aircraft guns have developed in a similar manner. The enemy are now using six-inch guns and other new devices against aircraft, whilst air barrages are becoming common.

Sir Douglas Haig gives the following details of the bombing operations on Tuesday:—"We dropped 24 bombs on the enemy's billets at Hantay, eastward of Lens and thirty on some neighboring billets and also bombed the railway junction at Audenard, the Cambrai station and the aerodrome at Carnieres. During the night on Tuesday, we bombed the aerial training school at Valenciennes, an aerodrome near Tournai and a number of railway centers."

In the air-raid on Tuesday night, one of the first bombs struck a Colonial Soldiers Hut, shortly after the Colonials had left, while another fell immediately before the main entrance of a famous hospital, breaking hundreds of window panes. The soldiers pay tribute to the magnificent behavior of the women nurses. Two men were killed in an hotel opposite.

Iloilo Sugar Planters Want Chinese Labor

Men From South Attending Farmers' Congress Tell Of Task In Getting Workers

Iloilo sugar planters are in favor of the admission of Chinese labor into the Philippines under a definite agreement which will permit of sending them back to their country at the expiration of their contract agreements and present indications are that the agricultural congress will probably approve a resolution placing themselves on record as in favor of dropping the bars.

N. Zealand Denies Landing To Larkin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Wellington, September 6.—The Socialist agitator Larkin will not be allowed to land in New Zealand.

SOUCHON IS RECALLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, September 5.—Admiral Souchon, Commander-in-Chief of the German and Turkish fleets in the Mediterranean, has been recalled.

RUSSIAN LIBERTY LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, Sept. 5.—The Liberty Loan at present has reached a total of Roubles 8,666,000.00.

RECEIVE SALT SURPLUS

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Peking, September 7.—The Government has received the salt surplus, amounting to Tls. 3,400,000.

Vessels To Arrive

From London	From San Francisco
Hirano Maru Sept. 18	Colombia Sept. 22
From Tacoma	Korea Maru Sept. 17
Canada Maru Sept. 24	Siberia Maru Sept. 27
From Seattle	
Kamakura Maru Sept. 17	
From Vancouver	
Empress of Asia Sept. 14	

News Briefs

The British river gunboat Woodlark, refitted after its long internment, left Shanghai yesterday.

A battered and wobbly Chinese pony was led up to the windows of the Mixed Court yesterday and Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Kwan gave the decrepit animal an inspection. A veterinary's certificate produced in court stated that the pony was suffering from sores and was in the last stages of starvation. After the inspection Lien Zang-oen, mafioo, was fined \$10 for ill-treating his beast and the pony was sent to the S. S. P. C. A. for rest and care.

In reply to the note of the Dutch Acting Consul-General, applying for the withdrawal of Tls. 30,000 of deposits on behalf of the agent of the Austrian Lloyd, William Puchner, from the Commercial Bank of China, Commissioner Sah Fu-mou has written that according to instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, payment on all deposits of enemy subjects in Chinese Banks shall be suspended. The local Chamber of Commerce is authorized to investigate the deposits of enemy subjects and report to the Ministry. However, if the payment is necessary for the maintenance of enemy subjects, application for payment by instalments must be made with the Ministry.

Mr. J. H. de Reus, consul-general of the Netherlands, returned Thursday from a summer vacation in Japan and has assumed his work at the Consulate. A note to that effect was sent to Commissioner Sah by Mr. Reus yesterday.

Obituary

Mr. James E. Gibson, well known resident of Shanghai, died on Thursday at the Victoria Nursing Home. Mr. Gibson, who was an American by birth, was 75 years old, and was acting head of Messrs. Foster, McClellan and Company's Shanghai office. He is the second man connected with that firm to die on the same day, the death of Dr. George A. Derby at Dalren Thursday being the other.

Funeral services for Mr. Gibson will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery today at 5 p.m. All friends and Masonic Brethren are invited to attend.

Music For Today

Two performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, with programs as follows:

- (a) In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.
1. March—"At a Georgia Camp Meeting"..... Mills
2. Overture.....
3. "La Dame Blanche"..... Boieldieu
4. Selection—"Norma"..... Bellini
5. Song—"N'N'ne"..... Adams
6. Selection—"The Girls of Gottenberg"..... Monck on
- (b) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.
1. March.....
2. Overture—"Masaniello"..... Auber
3. Waltz—"The Choristes"..... Phepe
4. Selection—"The Daughter of the Regiment"..... Donizetti
5. Song.....
6. "Land of Hope and Glory"..... Elgar
- (a) Serenade—"My Girl"..... Douglas
- (b) Song—"There's a long, long Trail"..... Macklin
7. Waltz.....
8. Selection—"Coppelia"..... Delibes
- Conductor-in-Charge.

GERMANS TO ARIZONA

Honolulu, August 28.—Three hundred German prisoners held here have been ordered taken to Fort Douglas, Arizona.

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WEATHER

Cloudy weather, continuing to become
cooler. Rough weather on the
Southern part of the Eastern Sea.
The typhoon of the Pacific is
recurring near to S.W. of the
Loochoos; it is likely to come
across to the S.W. coast of Japan.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917

We Must Not Help Germany

THE necessity which brought
about the issuance by Presi-
dent Wilson of the recent embargo
on food supplies to neutrals is ex-
plained as follows, by The New
York Times:

At our Atlantic ports there are
now seventy-five Dutch ships. The
fifteen at Baltimore are loaded with
3,000,000 bushels of grain. A
majority of the fifty at New York
have cargoes of wheat, corn,
oats, lard, and bacon. All these
ships are waiting for export licenses,
which our Government thus far
has withheld. Probably they have
on board more than 10,000,000
bushels of wheat and corn. A
Dutch Commission appointed to ask
for release of this food will soon
arrive in this country. A member
of it says that the enforced idleness
of so many of his nation's
ships is "a great disadvantage to
the Allies, in view of the shortage
of carriers." But if they should be
permitted to cross the Atlantic
under the protection of our licenses
and British letters of assurance,
they would not assist the Allies.
And the disadvantage due to their
idleness is slight in comparison
with the disadvantage and loss
which the Allies, and the United
States, would suffer if these sup-
plies or a considerable part of them
should in some form go to Germany.
The Commissioners will be asked
to explain why their country, which
is exporting to Germany a part
of what its Government recently
called a "superabundance" of food-
stuffs, now needs the cargoes of
seventy-five ships. Do they expect
the American people to believe that
these imports are required for Hol-
land alone?

Dr. Nansen, the Chairman of
Norway's Commission, says his
country must have 15,000,000
bushels of our grain, and will not
permit the shipment of any part
of this quantity to Germany. He
asserts that the Germans are get-
ting nothing but fish from Norway,
and that this food is carried in
their own ships. "It would be in-
advisable to prevent German ships
from coming to our ports." Does
he remember that the workmen of
Norway recently asked Congress
to exclude German ships from those
ports because they were taking
grain and other food which the
people needed? And now, he con-
tinues, could only protest against
the sinking of 537 ships and the
murder of 800 sailors. There are
some on this side of the Atlantic
who think she might and should
have done something more. "We
think," he says, "that the whole
world is mad." Until a few weeks
ago Norway was supplying Ger-
many with the nickel used in
making the torpedoes by which
Germany was sinking Norwegian
ships. Were there signs of madness
or insanity in this? And were
the submarine commanders insane
when, a few days ago, they attacked
and sank the boats of Norwegians
who were catching fish for the Ger-
man people? Was another protest
suggested by this act?

So far as can be learned, no
licenses for exports of foodstuffs
or war material to the Scandinavian
countries or Holland have yet been

granted. Our Government's pur-
pose is to prevent the reception by
Germany of American supplies that
can be used in supporting her armies
and people. It was the estimate of
Dr. Pratt, recently at the head of
the Bureau of Foreign and Domest-
ic Commerce, that every ton of
American food withheld from Ger-
many now would be equivalent to
the withdrawal of ten men from her
battle front and the saving of one
American soldier's life. Others at
Washington have said that the loss
of supplies which have been going
to Germany from neutrals, a loss
which could be caused by a rigid
embargo here, would be worth as
much to the Allies as an American
expeditionary force of 500,000 men.
The waiting cargoes of food and
fodder should not go to the neutrals.
Our war partners need these sup-
plies. If they should be carried to
neutral ports, they would surely
give some help to the enemy.

Steadfast Belgium Is
The Martyr Of Honor

By Maurice Maeterlinck

Belgium's martyrdom has now
endured for nearly three years.
Famine holds sway; tuberculosis
spreads its ravages; extortions ever
more and more cynical succeed in
extracting close on forty millions a
year from an unhappy nation, once
the richest, today the poorest on
earth. In spite of all the promises
and the sinister assurances of the
German Government, the monstrous
deportations continue and increase,
and the repatriations of which that
Government boasts—a Government
which has raised lying to the rank
of a civic virtue—are but the return
of worn-out slaves, no longer fit for
work, or of men desperately sick,
who come home only to die.

Girt with a triple barrier of barbed
wire, through which run death-deal-
ing electric currents, isolated from
the rest of the world in a nameless
wretchedness, and in a distress un-
reached by any word of hope, Bel-
gium remains in the eyes of the
civilized world the greatest and most
innocent victim of this war, the
martyr of honor, the unstained and
defenceless lamb, sacrificed for man-
kind's safety, whose piteous agony is
prolonged to such a point that it
out-cries pity and presses upon us
with the weight of a reproach or a
remorse.

"We Regret Nothing"

It may be well at times to remem-
ber that we Belgians, both those
whom exile has dispersed over the
roads of Europe and those who have
remained behind in their blood-
drenched country, do not over-wil-
lingly accept the fearful part of an
inoffensive, resigned victim, meekly
bending his back under the blows of
the most unrighteous oppressor that
the earth has beheld since the in-
vasions of the barbarians. We never
have been, are not, and never shall
be querulous scared lambs, asking
mankind to weep over their fate. We
do not choose that a commiseration,
however well-intentioned, but in this
case mistaken, should make us the
mournful sacrifice of an adventure
upon which we entered and from
which we mean to emerge as heroes.

We regret nothing, we are not
sorry for ourselves, and we do not
wish others to be sorry for us. We
ask only that they should do us
justice, that they should remember
what we have done and what we are
still doing every day. We were the
first to dare stand against a power
so formidable that it still holds all
the united forces of the world in
check. We dared do it with a full
knowledge of our duty and of the
terrible vengeance hanging over our
heads. We resisted the irresistible,
to the last boundaries of our
territory, and today all our men who
are fit to bear arms and who have
succeeded in joining our King are
waiting in the trenches, their hearts
ablaze with hatred and their eyes
with hope, for the order to take
part in the great battles of the great
deliverance.

At home, in the vast prison which
our invaded country has become, the
same resistance exists, fierce,
obstinate and undaunted. Here we
have no arms. We are as new-
born babes, before the mailed
monster, before the rifles, machine-
guns and heavy artillery trained
upon our crowds, who have but their
fists wherewith to defend them-
selves. Their bodies most reluctant-
ly, yield to the inevitable; but not a
head bows, not a will bends, not a
thought of revenge is abandoned,
not a reckoning is cancelled, not a
course is deflected, not an eye looks
upon the enemy with a smile nor is
there a mind but repulses him with
disgust, abhors him and casts his lot
without the pale of mankind.

What We Have To Remember

Well, he knows it. He, the enemy,
lives in an atmosphere of implac-

able hatred, of sullen but incoercible
revolt and of incessant contempt. He
has not found a single friend or ad-
herent, outside a few scoundrels
who were sold to him beforehand.
With his genius for falsehood,
which is the only genius that we all
agree to concede to him, with his
genius for lying, which can magnify
things a hundredfold, yet is unable,
however shameless it be, to draw
anything out of nothing, can you
not imagine the deafening noise
which he would have created at the
least backsliding, the least yielding,
the smallest sign of submission, re-
signation, acquiescence or weakness
in the hatred or of moderation in
the disgust? What peans of joy
and triumph should we not have
heard intoned by the thousand
voices of his spies who overrun the
world at the slightest and most
transient symptoms of a victory
over our wills, our thoughts and
our feelings, which is the only
victory that counts and is fruitful?

That he, the enemy who has dared
all things, has not hitherto dared
do this proves that he no longer
dares even hope. He has exhausted
everything, massacre, torture, pil-
lage, extortion, incendiarism, de-
portation, imprisonment, down to
that which he disliked most, prom-
ises of justice, of reparation,
of good will and brotherhood; for
he is succumbing beneath the weight
of the exaction of the earth, and
in the presence of outraged man-
kind, needs more than ever evidence
of human feeling. He has achieved
nothing. He has not won over a
single mind, has not made his way
into a single heart, has not vowed a
single mind, has not made his way
in his conquest, has made no pro-
gress except in the hatred borne
against him.

This is what we have to remem-
ber. Once again, let us ask you not
to shed tears of pity over our im-
measurable distress, such as you
might shed over the fate of a
hideously martyred child. We are
not children. We ask you only to
recognize that there is no nation in
the past or the present which would
have shown greater constancy,
firmness and dignity in misfortune,
which would have done more or
better than we have done, or which
would have carried its head higher
or raised under the yoke of death a
more proud, unyielding and indom-
itable soul.

The Knitter

What do you do, Little Sister,
Murmuring in the sun?
"If you please, I am counting my
stitches."

My new knitting is just begun."

What do you knit, Little Sister?
A scarf for your shiny gold head?
"Oh, no, let my hair go uncovered.
I knit for a lad instead."

And who is the lad, Little Sister?
Your own lad by love and by right?
"Oh, no, if you please, it is my dear
lad, barefooted there in the night."

When I saw your bowed head, Little
Sister,
And your moving hand on your
knee,
I thought you were slipping along the
beads
In Our Father and Hail Marie.

"Oh, yes, if you please, I pray as I
count.
And the stitches and prayers make
the sum.
Two is for England, four is for France,
And six is for Belgium."

"And all the great fellowship follows,
Woven in, row after row.
I pray as I knit and I knit as I pray,
Binding off with Amen at the toe."
—From "Poems," by Alice Brown.

Japan To Send Troops?

(Japan Advertiser)

To be or not to be. That is the
question. Whether or not Japan will
send an army of expedition to Russia,
or any other country in Europe, pro-
vided that Japan is physically able to
do so, no Japanese Government official
of responsibility will give any definite
opinion.

An authority on the subject of
warfare in Japan in an interview with
a representative of the Advertiser
stated with his characteristic smile on
his face in reply to a question put to
him, whether or not Japan will send
an army expedition to Europe, pro-
vided that she has ships or trains to
carry and money to finance the under-
taking, said that there probably will
be no official who will answer that
question either in the negative or in
the affirmative. As far as he was con-
cerned he declined to make a definite
statement of his own either. The
Japanese army and navy as well for
the purpose of defending Japan. Even if
any compensation be offered, it is
doubtful whether Japan will consent
to sending an expedition.

But the authority interviewed re-
marked that Japan is lacking ships to
carry the troops to Europe, and he
smiled again, as if to suggest that
the proposition is altogether impracticable
under the present circumstances.
Judging from the tone and manner of
his remarks and delivery of them, it is
gathered that he thinks the subject
is altogether beyond discussion.

America In The Big
War To Kill Despotism

By George Ade

If you had approached the
average citizen of the United States
in June, 1914, and had asked how
his sympathies lay as to the com-
mercial warfare going on between
Great Britain and Germany the
chances are that he would have
shown a cold indifference and an
utter lack of partisanship. As be-
tween Great Britain, recorded in all
school books as our hereditary foe,
and Germany, a country that sent
us many of our most amiable, in-
dustrious and useful citizens, the
chances are that he might have ex-
pressed a good natured desire to
have Germany get the upper hand
in the markets of the world.

Only five years ago the prosperous
Americans who made frequent voy-
ages to Europe or the West Indies
showed a marked preference for the
Hamburg-American or the
North German Lloyd. You would
find on one of those German boats
an almost fraternal relationship be-
tween the officers and the first class
passengers. I was on a big German
ship in the West Indies a few years
ago and I recall with some shame
that we celebrated the Kaiser's
birthday and sent him a long cable-
gram of congratulations and good
wishes.

Our students of music and art,
our families seeking the placidity of
an Old World atmosphere, our
young doctors and surgeons have
flocked to Berlin and Vienna and
Munich and Dresden, have adjusted
themselves easily and comfortably
to the German manner of living,
and have come home with a sincere
affection for German friends.

Of all languages other than Eng-
lish German has been favored in
our public schools. The accepted
governess for a child of wealth has
been a fraulein.

When England, subjugated the
Boers, our sympathies ran with the
Boers, although the war was be-
tween an English speaking people
and a race related to the Con-
tinental Teutons, and we got all
of our war news from British sources.

We have had two great waves of
immigration from Germany. Great
Britain sent to us only the Irish and
they came to increase our distrust
and dislike of the so-called English
speaking cousins.

We have fraternized with the
Germans, emulating their glorious
examples as to foaming beverages
and frankfurter sausages, but we
have always shied at an English-
man fresh from his own shores.

What I am trying to lead up to is
this rational conclusion; that in the
closing days of July, 1914, there was
in this country no deep seated
racial prejudice in favor of the
Anglo-Saxon as against a resident of
the German Empire.

To begin with, we are not an
Anglo-Saxon people. We are a
composite—a melting pot mixture.
We do not even speak the English
language. I can prove that by the
literary reviews of Great Britain.

Only a few alarmists and ex-
tremists ever suggested that we
were in danger of a German in-
vasion, and the man who wanted to
talk about the coming European
war couldn't find any one to talk
to. Why, David Starr Jordan had
demonstrated by higher mathemat-
ics and biological research that such
a calamity as a general European
war was an absolute impossibility
and that it was criminal folly for us
to build up an army and navy with
money that might be devoted to
the strengthening of each Congress-
man in his own district. Dr. Jordan
is still running around trying to
collect the fragments of his busted
theories. He is our best authority
on fishes and he proves it every
time he talks about war.

All the soothing assurances of the
peace lovers have come to naught.
This time the cry of "Wolf!" was
not a false alarm. The unbelievable
thing has happened. We are at war
with our friends of yesterday. We
have marked as an enemy every
man who gives undivided allegiance
to the Kaiser because we know that
the Kaiser would, if he could, do to
us ten times over what he did to
unoffending Belgium.

In Germany it is commonly be-
lieved that the pro-ally sentiment
over here is a poisonous product,
encouraged and fostered by British
falsehoods. We are a simple and
credulous people, glib and ready,
and lacking the long vision of those who
would build empires and control
large destinies.

Is there any measure of truth
in their belief that we have been
misled and hoodwinked by Britain?
Now that we are in the war, can any
man convince himself that we might
have kept out of it? Should we
have refused to sell munitions to
the Allies? Could we have repressed
and held in check our feeling of

gratitude to France for services
rendered long ago?
If we can give straight answers to
these questions we are doubly
fortified for the war.

And if these questions suggest
themselves to us time and time
again, it is not because we have our
doubts but because the more
judicially and cold bloodedly and
impartially we cross-examine our-
selves the more evident it becomes
that we either had to go into this
war or surrender our charter as a
free people.

Two prodigious facts stood out
before us at the beginning of the
struggle. All the sophistries and
indirections of the diplomats, all the
green books and blue books and
white books flooding the world, all
of the libraries that will be written
in explanation and defence never
can remove or even alter these two
mountain peaks of truth.

One fact was that Germany de-
liberately forced the war because it
seemed that the fortunate day had
arrived when the continent of
Europe could be pounded into sub-
mission.

The other fact was that Germany
deliberately broke her word of
honor and outlawed herself by the
brutal invasion of Belgium.

With these two facts looming in
front of them, the American people
immediately and instinctively turned
against Germany. Our sympathies
were given wholeheartedly to the
Allies because they couldn't go any-
where else. The issues were too
plain. The evidence was too unmis-
takable. Great Britain and France
did not lead us. We were led by an
old fashioned and elemental prefer-
ence for decency and fair play.

After that we sold food and mun-
itions to the enemies of Germany.

The Germans have always insisted
upon their right to sell guns and
shells anywhere in the world at any
time. Our soldiers in the Spanish-
American war were killed by Ger-
man bullets fired from German
guns. Every Filipino insurrecto
hiding in ambush to get one of our
men carried a German weapon that
had been smuggled to him.

We had a right to sell our prod-
ucts to Great Britain and France.
And now, thank goodness, we can
say openly what we have felt all the
time, that it was our duty to supply
them.

With half of the world on fire, a
good many dark places are being
illuminated. This war has vindicated
British policies and crowned
France with a glory that never can
perish.

Germany with all of her clever-
ness, foresightedness and prepared-
ness for any contingency has persist-
ently blundered in her guessing as
to other nations. Germany played
every other country in the world for
either a fool or a coward.

France could not long resist be-
cause her army was disorganized
and her people lacked heroic fibre.
Belgium would yield if it saw an in-
vincible army crossing the frontier.
Great Britain dared not come in. If
she did Ireland would rebel, Egypt
would uprising, there would be civil
war in India, the Boers would fight
for Germany, and Canada might be
seized by the United States.

Russia was to be bamboozled and
corrupted. The Balkan States were
to be had for the picking.
The qualities which enable a
people to wage war successfully—
tenacity, obedience to superiors, un-
flinching loyalty, the willing spirit
of sacrifice, the ability to husband
resources, and concentrate energies
—these were not to be found any-
where except in Germany.

The disappointment of Germany
has been the triumph of democracy.
We find the London cockney fight-
ing alongside of the Canadian, the
New Zealander, the Arab from
Soudan, the Irishman from Cork,
Sikhs and Gurkhas from India, and
Boer Dutchmen from South Africa.

Which means that Great Britain
is on the square. We know that
France is on the square, and we
have very definite suspicion that we
are trying to be on the square.
There isn't a reasonable doubt on
the horizon. We are lined up with
the friends of humanity against the
arch devils of despotism.

If the Lusitania had not been
sunk; if our men, women and
children had not been murdered; if
our flag had not been fired upon; if
we had not received insolent orders
to tie our ships to the docks; if spies
and agents had not blown up our
factories; if Mexico and Japan had
not been urged to attack us; if Ger-
many had never struck us in the
face, even once—we would belong
in this war just the same, and duty
would call us to do the very work
we are taking up today.

An Extraordinary Story

Here is an extraordinary story
about German pushfulness, for the
truth of which a Spectator corres-
pondent vouches.

Two men were sitting in their
dug-out.

"What makes you so keen on
miping?" I said, as I knew Rife had
not led a sporting life. "Simply to
reduce their numbers, Seton; that is
what we must do if we are going to
win the war. Our people don't
realize how dangerous these Germans
are. I will tell you a story which
has the merit of being true."

"Some days before England de-
clared war on Germany—it was a
Sunday—the board of a great English
company sat in anxious consultation.
They were a far-sighted set of men,
hard workers all, and had built
up a successful business founded on
efficiency in commerce and fair
dealing with their employees. They
were not all Englishmen, but they
were patriotic, and the situation
caused them great anxiety for their
country and their interests."

"Amongst a host of other goods,
they were manufacturers of a cer-
tain article, in the sale of which they
were supreme in England and the
Empire. They had made this article
well and treated the public fairly, and
it was of the utmost importance to
them, but they found themselves in
a difficult position that day. They
had bought the rights of manufac-
ture and the patents some years pre-
viously from a German company,
who were still partners with them in
the business. They had insisted on
the rights of manufacture as well as
those of sale knowing that the latter
arrangement would only last as long
as it suited the German company, but
that day they realised they had made
a horrible mistake."

"The article was a complicated
affair, and one part of it was made
of a semi-raw material, to produce
which entailed heavy initial expense,
and the German company supplied it
to them cheaper than they could
make it. Every time they started to
consider seriously its production, the
German company came down in
price, and so they had drifted on and
done nothing. Their stock of this
material was very low; a few pounds
would have lasted them for years;
they had only a few ounces; what
were they to do? Germany was at
war with France, and their German

friends were too busy to think of
their troubles."

"A confidential clerk opened the
door and stated that there was a man
outside demanding to see the chair-
man, and, in great astonishment
owing to the day being Sunday and
their meeting secret, that worthy but
worried gentleman went out to see
him. There he found a smart-looking
young German with a small portman-
teau. He appeared tired, but came
to the point at once. "Sir," he said,
"I come from the head office of the
Company, straight from Berlin. My
directors are in anxiety as to their
holdings in your company. They
have remembered that your stock of
Crois is low, and realising that war is
an uncertain thing, they have sent you
ten pounds of it, which I carry in this
bag. Also, I bring copies of all letters
written during the last week; they
fear some may have gone astray. My
directors send their compliments to
the British board, and hope that
when we have dealt with our enemies
we may renew that pleasant relation-
ship which may be interrupted for a
few months by this unfortunate war
which has been forced upon us."

How He Got Through

"How did you get through?"
asked the astonished chairman.
"Partly by train, partly by boat, partly
on foot," said the young man. "I
carried my bag some of the way, and
also pushed it on a wheelbarrow
across the frontier of Belgium."

The chairman was delighted, com-
plimented the young fellow on his
courage, and on the spot offered him
safe and lucrative employment till the
war was over; but to his surprise his
offer was curiously refused. "I must
return at once to join my regiment,"
said the clerk, and picking up his hat,
he shook hands and vanished through
the door. The chairman returned to
the board meeting and explained the
situation. They were saved! And
now they must set to work to produce
Crois and never run such risks again.

"The story is typical of what we
are up against—a kind of diabolical
combination of efficiency, great virtues,
and cold-blooded, calculated business
frugality. Now," said Rife, "this
generation of Germans is going to die
in this war, and I am helping the good
work. If the death of some of us
makes England wake up and put her
house in order, we have not died in
vain."

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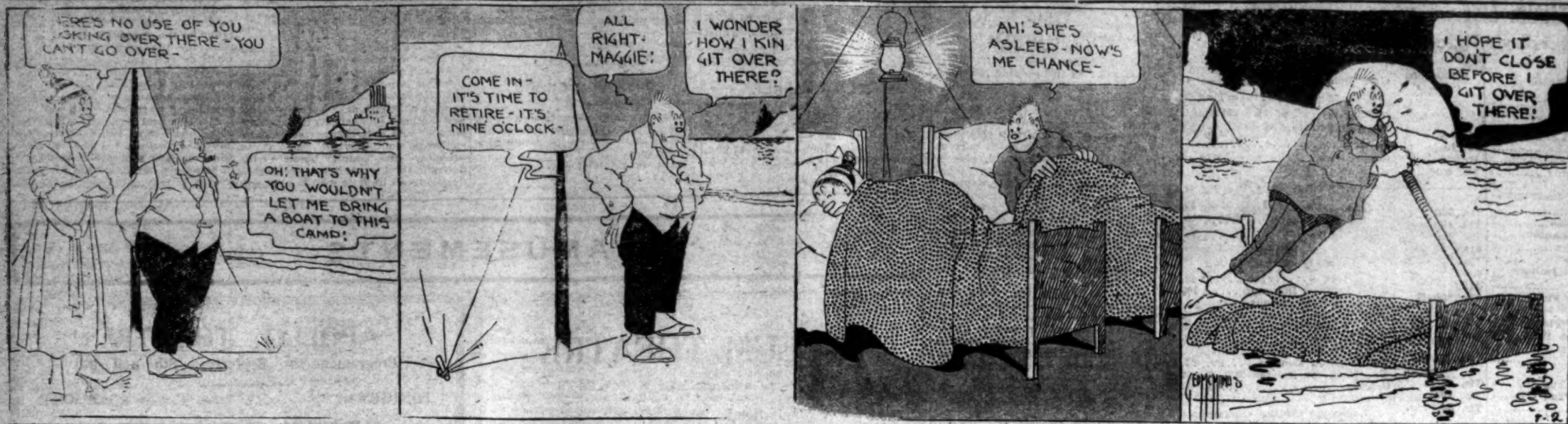
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Exploding Myth That Battles Cause Rain

"Is the heavy firing on the western front the cause of the excessive rains of last year?" asks Alexander McAdie, director of the Blue Hill Observatory, in the Scientific American. And he goes on as follows:

"The answer is No, no more than it is the cause of the drought of this summer. The dates of heaviest firing have not been accompanied nor followed by unusual rains either in the zone by fire or within moderate distance. The rains seem to have come and gone without regard to the firing. Naturally one will associate any stormy weather occurring near the date of a battle with the battle, but may easily overlook that in some cases the rain begins before the firing. Or again, rain falling within two or three days of a battle is attributed to the battle when in fact the rain can be traced far to the west several days in advance. A notable instance of this confusion of event and cause is the battle of Gettysburg, often quoted as directly causing rain. The first three days were clear, while rain fell on the fourth day or after the battle was over. A slight study of weather sequence in that locality will show that such a sequence is entirely normal.

"In the past three years there has been unusual opportunity, by explosions in munition plants and depots to study the consequential theory of rain-making, and evidence adverse to the theory steadily accumulates.

"A close watch has also been kept on some other problems such as the audibility of gun-fire and the aberration of the sound with different atmospheric conditions. A cloudy sky, for example, appears to be more favorable for the travel of sound than a clear sky. Along the coast of England the sound of the guns in France can be heard more distinctly when light northerly winds prevail than when southerly winds are blowing, although one would expect the opposite. It seems that at such times there are south winds higher up in the air and the sound waves are refracted downward. Such a reversal of air currents is found as a rule in advance of rain. "Under such conditions when distant gunfire is heard and is followed in a short time by rain, the hearer naturally connects the rain with the gunfire, whereas it is a question of the structure of the atmosphere. It is the juxtaposition of the air streams and not the concussion that results in rain."

A Woman's Work As Assistant Genius

"If I were to have a large amount of money turned over to me to dispose of as I thought best, I think I would use it in helping people to work out their ideals. By this I mean that I would give them money enough to live on, so that, while they were completing the work that was nearest to them, they need not take any thought concerning rent money, food bills and such things," so said Miss Lucile Chapin, who, as her brother, Benjamin Chapin, asserts, has not only made it possible for him to work out his ideal in his motion picture of the

life of Abraham Lincoln, but has been largely instrumental in making it successful.

"My brother was so possessed with his idea of presenting the great democrat, not only of this country but of all ages, in his relationship to the great issues of humanity and justice and right, that he gave up his Lyceum work and devoted himself wholly to it. His Lyceum salary, however, was what we depended upon chiefly for our living. Our friends could not understand our behavior in giving that up, but we knew that we were right.

"First, we gave up our city apartment and moved out into the suburbs, to the house of a friend who was going away for a year and wanted some one to stay in his home and care for it. My brother went out, gave a Lyceum lecture, and earned enough money to move and begin on. He made me treasurer, and settled down to work. We stayed out there in the suburbs until he found it necessary to return to New York again to go on with the work. Then we went back to our little apartment in the Bronx.

"I acted as official cook, private secretary, and general houseworker, as well as business manager of the establishment, and saw to it that my brother was able to work as uninterrupted as possible. But, whenever the bills came in and the money ran low, I was obliged to hand him his hat and tell him to run out and give another Lyceum lecture. He was obedient, because he knew that I would not ask him to stop work unless I felt it absolutely necessary.

"Then, at last, my brother finished

the monologue that he was working upon but, to our surprise, no one seemed interested in that-to us-momentous fact. I knew that it was the best thing that he had ever done and I realized that, since the only trouble seemed to be that there was no demand for it, I must step-in and create a demand. I believe that anything can be launched, provided it has merit to stand on when it is tried out, if one goes about it the right way. I know this, for when my brother determined to broaden out and present Mr. Lincoln to the world in pictures, I began doing my part in telling people all over the country what he was at work on nearly five years ago. I wrote to clubs and schools everywhere. And I wrote different letters to different people.

"As I look back over those years of working side by side with my brother, it makes me long to tell every one that the battle is not a losing one. Many geniuses make their mistake at this point," she concluded. "They compromise. They do the expedient thing in the hope that it will enable them later to work on the precious thing."

Cabbage Cookery

Cabbages are quite plentiful in the market these days and so, perhaps, it may be well to consider various ways of serving them, other than just plain boiled as with the old-fashioned boiled dinner. Among the recipes in "Hints to Housewives," New York's municipal cookery book, as it might be called, are the following, said to be well worth trying:

Cabbage with Cheese—Boil the cabbage until tender, for about 45 to 60 minutes, press out the water and chop it. Make a white sauce of 1 tablespoon each of butter and flour, 1 cup of milk, ½ teaspoon of salt and a dash of cayenne. Spread a layer of cabbage on the bottom of a pudding dish; cover it with white sauce; then add a layer of grated cheese. Make a second layer of cabbage, sauce and cheese; cover the top with a layer of crumbs and place it in the oven. When the sauce bubbles through the crumbs, it is done. Serve in the same dish.

Stuffed Cabbage—For this, select a nice head of Savoy cabbage. Pour over it boiling water, let stand 15 minutes, drain, scald again and let stand 30 minutes. Drain and shake until dry. Make the stuffing as follows: Wash 2 heaping tablespoons of rice in cold water, then mix it with ½ pound of sausage meat, add a tablespoon of onion and a tablespoon of chopped parsley; mix all well together. Open the cabbage carefully to the very center; put in a half teaspoon of the mixture, fold over two or three of the little leaves; now cover these with a layer of the mixture, fold over this the next layer of leaves, and so on until each layer is stuffed. Press all firmly together, tie in a piece of cheesecloth, put it into a kettle of boiling salted water, and boil 2 hours. When done, carefully remove the cloth, stand the cabbage in a deep round dish, pour over it cream sauce, and serve very hot.

Cabbage Rolls—Choose a good firm head of cabbage, separate the leaves, wash them and boil in water for about 10 minutes. Then drain off the water. Mix the stuffing as follows: 1 cup of boiled rice, ½ pound of raw chopped meat, 1 small onion grated, enough milk to moisten, salt and pepper to taste. Take 1 tablespoon of the stuffing and roll it in each cabbage leaf, and tie securely, forming rolls. Brown the cabbage rolls in hot drippings in a pot, and then add a little water and cook slowly for about an hour; then take out the cabbage rolls. To the drippings in the pan, add 2 level tablespoons of flour and stir until it browns. Then add about 1 cup of boiling water and ½ teaspoon

of kitchen bouquet, and pour this sauce over the cabbage rolls.

Purée of Cabbages and Potatoes—Peel 6 medium-sized potatoes and put them in a stewpan, with boiling water enough to cover them. Cook just 30 minutes. Pour off the water and

wash fine and light. Beat in ½ pint hot milk, 2 tablespoons butter or drippings, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ teaspoon pepper and 1 pint boiled, finely minced cabbage. Cook about 5 minutes longer, enough to reheat.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$530 S.
Chartered	\$64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 230
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 6.20
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 100
Union of Canton	Tls. 780
Yangtze	\$185
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$133
Kowloon Fire	Tls. 300 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	100s. 6d. B.
"Shel"	ex all
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 17 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 45 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 34
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.00
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.00 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$113 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 60 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74 1/2 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 54
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 73 S.
Wenhaiwei Land	Tls. 13
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wa	Tls. 100 S.
E-wa Pref.	Tls. 90
International	Tls. 92
International (pref.)	Tls. 94
Lau-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 129
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 54 S.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Sudor Tls.	Tls. 22
China Sugar	\$92
Green Island	Tls. 7 B.
Langkats	Tls. 13 S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15
Llewellyn	\$40
Loon Crawford	\$97 1/2 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6
Weeks	Tls. 15 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anan 1913	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3 1/2 S.
Bute	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 1 1/4
Cheng	Tls. 2.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/4
Dominion	Tls. 9 1/2
Gula Kalumpuang	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.75 S.
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karam	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahru	Tls. 17
Krookok Java	Tls. 12 1/2
Padang	Tls. 12 1/2 S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 S.
Permatas	Tls. 3 1/2
Ripah	Tls. 1.10
Samarangas	Tls. 0.75
Seckee	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Kiepong	Tls. 60 cents
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2
Sungai	Tls. 1.55
Sungai Duri	Tls. 1 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 1/2
Shai Kalamang	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Tapiing	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Webong	Tls. 17 1/2
Wobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Wangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Daily Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	Tls. 32
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 62 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 S.
Korse Basar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 76 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 200

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 7, 1917.	
Money And Bullion	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 116 1/2 = Tls. 35	
@ 12.6 = Mex. \$1.17	
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.275
Bar Silver	1778
Copper Cash	1778
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/10 = Tls. 4.13	
exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. \$5.69	
Peiking Bar	12
Native Interest	12
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	484.0
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London, Fr. 27.41	
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.69	
Consols	1
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London T.T. 4/10	
India (nominal) T.T. 340	
Paris Demand T.T. 866	
Paris Demand 867	
New York T.T. 115	
New York Demand 115 1/2	
Hongkong T.T. 89	
Japan T.T. 44 1/2	
Batavia T.T. 272	
Banks Buying Rates	
London 4 m-s. Cds. 5/4	
London 4 m-s. Dcs. 5/4	
London 6 m-s. Cds. 5/4	
London 6 m-s. Dcs. 5/4	
Paris 4 m-s. Cds. 5/8	
New York 4 m-s. 119 1/2	
Customs House Exchange Rates For	
September	
Hk. Tls. 3.95 @ 4/6 1/2	21
1 @ 62 1/2 = France 0.98	
1 No quotation Marks 15.69	
0.82 @ 108 1/2 Gold \$1	
1 @ 47 1/2 Yen 2.06	
1 @ 15 Rupees 8.81	
1 @ 600 Roubles 6.69	
1 @ 1.55 Mex. \$1.50	
Nominal.	
Stock Exchange	
Transactions	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Shanghai, September 7, 1917.	
Official	
Padang Tls. 12.50	
Unofficial	
Trans "B" Tls. 52.00	
Yangtzepoo (ord) Tls. 5.25	
New Eng. Tls. 12.50	

Sharebrokers' Association

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, September 7, 1917.
Official
Repahs @ Tls. 0.80 cash
Samagagas @ Tls. 0.65 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, September 6.—Today's
rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 9 1/2 d. paid
October to December: 2s. 11 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.
Total stocks in London or Liver-
pool, 14,438 tons.
Previous Quotation, London, Sept.
5:—
Spot: 2s. 9 d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 9 1/4 d.
buyers.
Tendency of Market: Steadier.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-
formation has been received by
the general agent from the
Sumatra director and manager of
the Maatschappij tot Mij-
boschen Landbouwexploitatie in
Langkat:
"The output of crude oil for
September 6 was 77 tons."

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, August 31.—Messrs.
Moxon and Taylor report as follows:
A little business has been put
through during the week under
review, but at the present low level
of values it is becoming increas-
ingly difficult to buy parcels of any
size in the great majority of local
stocks. Generally our local com-
panies are doing very well this year,
and the dividend yield at current
market rates is likely to give a
handsome return to holders. Ster-
ling Exchange is the only depress-
ing factor and is entirely responsible
for present low level of prices. A
few forced sales have altered De-
ferred Indos, Douglasses and Sugars
from their long continued "Nomin-
al" position to a somewhat lower
level—but transactions are few and
far between.
Shanghai reports that the Cotton
share market is a fraction better,
but investment stocks are very dull.
Banks—Hongkong Banks under
the stress of the Exchange position
have changed hands at \$370 and
\$375. There are buyers at the latter
rate.
Marine Insurances—Cantons at
\$320 are without business. Unions
are on offer at \$300.
Fire Insurances—Hongkong Fires
are wanted at \$390 and China Fires
are at \$183 in small parcels.
Shipping—Deferred Indos have
changed hands at \$89 and are now
nominal at that figure. Preferred
Indos could be obtained at \$35.
Steamboats have come to business
at \$17 1/2.
Refineries—China Sugars have
been done at \$92 and have possible
buyers at that rate. Malabons are
unchanged at \$29.
Oils and Mining—Langkats are
quoted Tls. 14 in the North. Raub
are for sale at \$2.60. Tronohs at
25/6 are nominal, as are Urals at
32/6. Shells are wanted at \$5 8s. 6d.
ex all. Kallans are in demand at
40/6.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns—
Kowloon Wharves after sales at
\$75 for cash are a fraction easier.
Hongkong Docks are steady at
\$113 1/2 with buyers offering \$113.
Shanghai Docks have been sold at
Tls. 74.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings—
West Points are wanted at \$72.
Hongkong Lands are in demand at
\$85 with no business reported. Cen-
trals have been done at \$58. Hong-
kong Hotels are wanted at \$97 1/2.
Kowloon Lands at \$33 are quiet and
Humphreys are in request at \$6.
Cotton Mills.—The following are
today's quotations:
Ewos Tls. 160.
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 127 buyers.
Kung Yik Tls. 15.
Yangtzepoo Tls. 5 1/2.
Orientals Tls. 36 buyers.
Electric Companies.—Hongkong
Electric are very steady at \$48 1/2.
China Lights at \$4 1/2 are nominal.
Hongkong Trams after sales at \$6
are wanted.
Hongkong Co., Ltd. The
following is an approximate state-
ment of the traffic receipts for the
week ended August 25, 1917:
Receipts Aggregate Re-
for cepts for
week 34 weeks
This year. \$18,932 \$455,348
Last year. 15,118 491,516
Increase 3,814 35,838
Decrease 1,183 35,868
Miscellaneous.—Watsons are nom-
inal at \$8. Cements could be placed
at \$7. China Providents after sales

China Mutual Life Insurance
Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Ex-
change.
Telephone to us, Central
2601, or write to the Head
Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the
above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on For-
eign and Native Risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

FOR

LAND

IN ANY DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD

Phone 4757

at \$7 1/2 are still in request. China
Borneos have changed hands at
\$6 1/2 and more shares might be
placed. Hongkong Ice is without
business at \$149. Waterboats are
nominal at \$13 as are Dairy Farms at
\$28. Ropes have been done at \$27 1/2.
Laundries at \$3 are wanted, whilst
Wm. Powells have sellers at \$6 1/2.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, September 6.—Today's
cotton prices were:
Mid-Americans Spot 17.60d.
October-November 15.55d.
January-February 14.90d.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, September 6.—Today's
rubber prices were:
Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2 d. Firm.
buyers unsatisfied.
Previous Quotation, London, Sept.
4:—
Bar Silver Spot: 47 1/2 d. Firm.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service
London, September 6.—According
to the Bank of England returns, the
proportion of reserve to liabilities is
19 per cent.
Bank of England rate of discount
5%.

Shanghai Piece Goods

Messrs. Noel Murray and Co., write
as follows in their weekly market
report:
Local Market.—The position is
again dominated by the enhanced
value of silver, which has advanced
no less than three pence during the
week and seriously upsets all calcu-
lations for immediate as well as future
business and the consumer is satisfied
to wait a little longer before buying
new clothes as he expects to get them
cheaper and still cheaper so long as
exchange continues to rise. It is
exchange continues to rise. It is
probably the country dealer who
does the thinking part leading to this
decision and he it is who is not sup-
porting the buyers here, who have
rather overloaded themselves with
stocks which they cannot move and
at the auctions this week they suc-
cessfully combined to force prices
down very considerably, which will
no doubt have the effect of further
reducing the quantities offered at the
sales for the next few weeks. A
week or two ago Japanese 15 lbs.
shirtings were worth Yen 14 per
piece, but as pointed out as in our
last issue, Japan now appears to have
supplies of yarn and cloth available
for export and we learn that after
doing business at Yen 8.50, the price
has been further reduced to Yen 7
and even Yen 6.75 has been offered
in some quarters, for this particular
decision and he it is who is not sup-

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Return visit of

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

For One Week Only

Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th Sept.

"Peg o' My Heart"

Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th Sept.

"Sunday"

Friday, Sept. 14th

"Fair and Warmer"

Saturday, Sept. 15th

"The Outcast"

Booking now open at Moutrie's Box Office.

Tonight!

THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRESENTS

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

WONDERFUL MASTERPIECE

"Home Sweet Home"

IN SIX REELS OF TENSE, THRILLING
DRAMA

"HOME, SWEET HOME"

WILL APPEAL TO EVERY MAN, WOMAN
AND CHILD; IT IS GRIFFITH'S MOST
SUCCESSFUL WORK

Tonight!

THE INSTINCTIVE ARTISTRY

OF THE

ITALIAN PRODUCER

His wonderful feeling for pictorial beauty and imposing
spectacle, have never been more effectively
demonstrated than by the wonderful film.

"THE WANDERING JEW"

ADAPTED FROM

EUGENE SUE'S

FAMOUS NOVEL

It is to be Exhibited for Three Nights Only.

AT THE

Victoria Theatre

OPEN-AIR CINEMA

PUBLIC GARDEN—AVENUE
JOFFRE 474
(EX-GERMAN GARDEN CLUB)

Tonight

"British Official War Films"

TANKS IN ACTION

AND

BATTLE OF PERONNE

The best British War films ever seen
in China.Performance 9.15 Sharp
Admission price \$1.00

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North
Szechuen Road (about 150 yards
from Range Road)2 Performances Nightly at 7.15
and 9.15 p.m.Matinee Today and Sunday
at 3 p.m.

TONIGHT

Showing
The Powerful and Exciting Story
IN THREE PARTS

"THE TREASURE OF TREGOR"

Do not fail to see this sensational
feature, which abounds with
wonderful situations.Tonight Showing also
The Screaming Comedy in 2 Parts
HABE AND MEYER IN
"DELICATESSEN STORE"and
"CHILDREN ELOPE"

Usual Prices

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

TONIGHT

Complete Change of

Programme, including

New P. the's Gazettes

and 6

Screaming Keystone Comedy

entitled:

"No One To Guide Him"

featuring

Syd CHAPLIN

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woonchong Road (Near Chapoo Road)

Programme for September 8th and 9th

"AT THE RISK OF HER LIFE"

Kalam Drama

"SNOB THE TAMER"

Comedy

"THE BLUE DIAMOND"

Path's Film D'Art. A great Detective

Film Story, full of suspense.

TWO PARTS

"AMBROSE'S SHUN GRAPES"

Keystone Comedy

TWO PARTS

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY

Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices:

30 cts, 50 cts, and 1.00 cts.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,900,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 55 BUNDOCK STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Gooch, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Lyons, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, London, San Francisco, San Pedro de Macoris, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital (fully paid) Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserve Fund Frs. 48,000,000.00

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PÉTROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Banks: Meers, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolaïevsk, Vladivostok, Hankow, O-Amur, Yokohama.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold. Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Société Générale de Belgique.

Banks: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Société Générale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Société Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund: Sterling, £1,800,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
 F. C. Butcher, Esq.
 A. H. Compton, Esq.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
 W. L. Patterson, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Poohow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

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L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiquen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

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SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus... U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00

Reserve Fund U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office: 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de Macoris, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Singapore, Hankow, Panama, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the branches of that institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

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H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 542,500

Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers: Bank of England.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

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R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917

Date and Destination	Fer	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Daily - Manchuria & Europe ..	Sakaki maru	18.30	..	..	..	14.30	4.00
Tsingtau, Manchuria & Dairen ..	Sakaki maru	18.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
1. Fran. v. Japan, C'da & Europe ..	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	15.00
istow and Hongkong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Kobe ..	Kitano maru	21.00	..	..	..	14.30	12.30
River Ports ..	Poyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wushaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin ..	Tungchow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
istow, Hongkong & Canton ..	Anhui	21.00	9.00	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hamu, C'da ..	..	..	18.00	..	..	..	15.30
U. S. & Europe via U.S.A. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hamu, Canada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe ..	China	..	..	15.30	..	..	14.30
ava Ports ..	Tjaroom	20.00	..	..	..	..	17.10
E. Europe via Siberia ..	Via Fukow	..	..	..	17.00	..	16.30
Japan via Kobe ..	Kitano maru	12.30	..	..	..	..	11.30
Kobe ..	..	12.30	..	..	..	..	..
3. Francisco, Japan via N'saki ..	China	..	..	..	14.30	15.30	..
Gingpo and Wenehow ..	Kwangchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Footoh ..	Hwan	21.00	18.30	..	16.30	13.00	21.00
Hongkong and Canton ..	Kwangtiah	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan Ports ..	Kitano maru	14.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday) ..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Singpo ..	Kiangtzen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
istow and Tientsin (Every day) ..	Train	..	17.00	..	17.00	..	17.00
Sankow ..	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, Sept. 3.							
4. Europe via Siberia (2. Train) ..	Via Fukow	7.00	..	..	..	..	7(10)
River Ports ..	Kiankwan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, Sept. 10.							
Europe via Siberia ..	Via Fukow	21.00	..	18.00	..	..	17.30
Japan & San Fran. via N'saki ..	Shinyo maru	..	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
istow and Canton ..	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
istow ..	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hamu, C'da ..	..	..	11.00	..	..	..	10.30
U. S. & Europe via U.S.A. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hamu, Canada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe ..	Shinyo maru	20.00	..	17.00	..	..	16.00
Japan Ports ..	Yamashiro m.	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports ..	Kiangyu	21.00	..	..	..	..	2.00
Wushaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin ..	Ksang	21.00	17.00	..	7.00	..	2.00
Chefoo and Tientsin ..	Hainfung	21.00	17.00	..	7.00	..	21.00
Tuesday, Sept. 11.							
Europe via Siberia (Express) ..	Via Fukow	7.00	..	..	..	..	17(10)
Wushaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin ..	Shengkins	18.30	..	..	..	..	3.00
Wednesday, Sept. 12.							
Europe via Siberia ..	Via Fukow	21.00	..	18.30	..	..	17.30
Hongkong, Singapore, India ..	..	..	18.00	..	..	..	7(11)
Egypt and U. Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Business and Official Notices

FRENCH MUNICIPAL SCHOOL

(247, Avenue Joffre—Telephone 455)

The French Municipal School, which is open to children of European and American parents only, consists of:

(1) Infant department, (2) Lower School, (3) Middle School, (4) Upper School.

The fees, payable monthly in advance, are:

Infant Department for a day of 5 hours \$5 per month.

Lower School for a day of 6 hours \$8 per month.

Middle School for a day of 6 hours \$10 per month.

Upper School for a day of 6 hours \$12 per month.

Stationery is provided free. Text books are supplied at cost price. A reduction in fees is made when more than one child from the same family is in attendance at the School.

Applications for admission are being now received and any information as regards the regulations and curriculum can be obtained from the Headmaster.

The Headmaster will be at the parents' disposal on Tuesday, September 18th and Thursday, 20th, from 11 to 12 a.m., and on Saturday, 22nd, from 8 to 9 a.m.

The School will re-open on Monday, 24th September, at 9 a.m.

By Order,

G. LAFFERRIERE.

Secretary.

15047

Ecole Municipale Française

(247, Avenue Joffre—Telephone 455)

L'Ecole Municipale Française, ouverte aux enfants de parents européens et américains seulement, comprend une Classe enfantine et des Cours en langue française et en langue anglaise.

La rétribution, payable mensuellement d'avance, est ainsi fixée:

Classe enfantine pour un jour de 5 h. \$5 par mois.

Cours préparatoire pour un jour de 6 h. \$8 par mois.

Cours élémentaire pour un jour de 6 h. \$10 par mois.

Cours moyen pour un jour de 6 h. \$12 par mois.

Cours supérieur pour un jour de 6 h. \$12 par mois.

La fourniture des objets courants de papeterie est faite gratuitement. Les livres classiques sont vendus au prix de revient.

Des réductions sont faites dans le cas où des frères et des sœurs sont en même temps présents à l'Ecole.

Les règlements et les Programmes seront envoyés sur demande adressée au Directeur de l'Ecole.

Le Directeur se tiendra à la disposition des parents pour l'inscription des nouveaux élèves ou pour tout autre renseignement. Les Mardis, Jeudi 14 et 20 Septembre de 11 heures à midi et le Samedi 22 de 5 heures à 6 heures 1/2.

La rentrée des classes est fixée au 24 Septembre à 9 heures du matin.

Par Ordre,

Le Secrétaire du Conseil,

G. LAFFERRIERE.

15047

Customs Notification

No. 882.

EXPORT OF FLOUR.

With reference to Customs Notifications Nos. 871 and 872 regarding the exportation abroad of Flour, the public is hereby notified that the fee payable to the Superintendent on application for the Huchao necessary for shipment has been reduced by the Chinese Government from \$0.40 to \$0.20 per bag of 50 lbs.

Those concerned are further reminded that the general permission granted for the exportation of Flour may be withdrawn if necessary on notice of 21 days being given.

R. H. R. WADE,

Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Shanghai, September 7, 1917.

15045

Born 1915—Still Existing

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Business and Official Notices

are Continued on

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Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite S. J., U. S. A.

Orient of China, Valley of Shanghai.

Shanghai, Sept. 8, 1917.

BRETHREN,

You are hereby summoned to attend a Special Meeting of all Four Bodies of the Rite to be held at the Temple, Shanghai, on Saturday (Today), Sept. 8, 1917, at 6.30 p.m.

By Order,

JOHN M. DARRAH,

Registrar.

15048

NOTICE

KING KEE, known as V. P.

King, announces that, from date, he is no longer connected with the

J. A. REYES' law office.

Shanghai, Sept. 7, 1917.

15042

The Tehong Rubber & Tapioca Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE.

AT a Board Meeting held on the

28th August, 1917, it was decided

to pay an Interim Dividend of Tls.

0.50 per share on the 20th September,

1917, to shareholders on record

on the 14th September, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Com-

pany will be closed from the 14th

to the 20th September, 1917, both

days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

14916

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 262.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/1).

Tenders, which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 1st day of November,

1917, are hereby invited for the supply of LOCOMOTIVE and

WAGON TYRES and AXLES and COPPER RODS for FIRE-

BOX STAY BOLTS, for a free list of which apply to the Administration,

where tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars

may be obtained on payment of a sum of \$5.00.

(Signed) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

15030

Tientsin, September 1, 1917.

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Grand Balloon Ascent

and

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(Late German Garden Club)

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Band Concert from.... 3.00 p.m.

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Ascent about 6.00 p.m.

Admission Adults..... \$2.00

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By Dr. A. P. PARKER

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